FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON 'COMRADESHIP-IN-ARMS 80' MANUEVERS CONTINUES

Honecker Views Maneuvers

LD091810 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1545 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin 9 Sep (ADN)--The combat actions were continued on Tuesday afternoon in the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver in the central section of the GDR. From the command post in the middle of the extensive area, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, and other members of the party and state leadership as well as the heads of the military delegations followed the joint action of the various armed land and air forces of the Soviet Army and Hungarian People's Army.

The soldiers were given the combat task of launching an assault to split up the "enemy's" battle order and destroy its groupings with a thrust into the rear of the area. The tank units in action in this section of the maneuver included the legendary "Suche Bator" guard regiment. In the destruction of Hitler fascism, the guards covered 3,000 kilometers of heavy battles with many sacrifices and liberated 23 towns in Europe.

The troop units of the allied armies in the cent l section achieved the maneuver goals of the day. Favorable conditions were created for the successful continuation of the assault. Artillery and air preparation clearly demonstrated the high degree of accuracy and effectiveness of the gunfire and missile attacks.

Pilots and helicopter crews destroyed the targets in the first attack. Tank and motorized armored units moved into battle order. In the assault, Soviet and Hungarian units overcame the "enemy's" obstacle system. In exact coordination with the attacking tanks, as regards location and time fighter bombers and helicopter gunships bearing the red star dominated the skies.

Officials Viewing Maneuvers Listed

LD092020 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1720 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN)--The first actions by troop units, divisions and staffs in the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver on Tuesday proved their military mastery in protecting peace and socialism. The maneuver actions demonstrated the high degree of combat strength and battle readiness of the defense system of the Warsaw Pact states. In the southeast and central GDR, the combat actions included troop units and staffs of the ground and air forces of the Hungarian People's Army, the GDR National People's Army, the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Present with Erich Honecker in the maneuver area were Willi Stoph, Horst Sindermann, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, who is directing the maneuver, as well as other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo. Also present were the heads of the military delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Soviet Union and the CSSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, supreme commander of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, as well as the Cuban, Mongolian Peoples Republic and Vietnamese defense ministers.

Hungarian General on Maneuvers

LD092150 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] In the southeastern territory of the GDR the joint exercise of the Warsaw Pact countries' armies started today. Brig Gen Lajos Marocz, the Hungarian deputy commander of the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" military exercise, has given a statement to our correspondent Laszlo Szikar.

[Begin recording] [Morocz] The "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" exercise came about on the basis of the mutually coordinated training plan of the Joint Armed Forces' Supreme Command and the National Defense Ministry, with the participation of the elected staffs and troops of all the friendly armies of the countries grouped in the Warsaw Pact. The significance of the exercises, which are conducted in planned rotation on the territories of the Warsaw Pact countries, and thus of the present "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" exercise, rests principally in that they provide an opportunity for the organization of armed activities of a coalition composition, of a strategic-operational dimension, for the practice of their execution, for the practical testing of the principles of general socialist strategy, and, in the range of tactics, for assessing the tactical-technical and application possibilities of the latest weapons. And, not least of all, they provide an opportunity for deepening cooperation between coalition groupings, comradeship in arms, and further for demonstrating the fact that our Joint Armed Forces are at all times ready and able to defend the borders of the socialist community and the socialist social system, to beat back the aggressor and to annihilate him.

[Szikar] How did the Hungarian staffs and Hungarian troops, elected for the exercise, solve their tasks?

[Morocz] Knowing also the appreciative opinion of Comrade Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic, who watched the exercises, we can note with satisfaction that our staffs and troops held their own admirably in the exercise. You were able also to see this today in person. With this they have shown that, keeping step with the friendly armies and in close cooperation with them, they are capable of solving the tasks ascribed to them at a high level. [end recording]

Hungary's Czinege Addresses Rally

LD100906 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 9 Sep (MTI)--MTI's Berlin correspondent Tamas Kocsis reports: The joint military exercises of the Warsaw Treaty Armed Forces started early Tuesday morning in the southeastern regions of the GDR. In keeping with the training program of the United Armed Forces, the task of the appointed troops was to practice common defence manoeuvres in the face of unexpectedly extensive attacks by alleged enemy. The war games were inspected on the first day by the invited defence ministers of the socialist countries, including Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian defence minister.

On difficult terrain and in allegedly complicated combat situation the Hungarian mechanized rifle corps in precisely and flawlessly coordinated action with the fraternal troops tackled their tasks excellently.

After having inspected the exercises, the military leaders of the participating countries spoke highly about the combatworthiness and military training of the troops. Lajos Czinege also praised the thorough training and performances of the first-day participant forces.

On Tuesday a joint rally of workers and soldiers was held in the Boxberg powerwork, Europe's biggest brown-coal-based thermal powerwork built in CEMA cooperation and staffed also by numerous Cuban, Polish, Hungarian and Soviet workers. The rally attended by party and state leaders of the GDR with Erich Honecker at the head, and by the guests of the Warsaw Treaty member states' army exercises was addressed on behalf of the fraternal countries' defence ministers by Army General Lajos Czinege.

"Like so often in the past decades, we are living in an international situation when imperialism has again endulged in dangerous actions, is putting up new and newer obstacles in the way of detente with the goal of upsetting the parity of strength between the two world systems. NATO answers the peace initiatives and negotiation proposals of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries with fresh armament programs. The brotherly socialist countries confront firmly the attempts of the aggressive imperialist circles. Our political and diplomatic moves are meant to deepen and broaden the process of detente, to extend it also to the military sphere, to normalize inter-state relations and to increase mutual trust", stressed the Hungarian defence minister.

Lajos Czinege then continued to add:

"The moves of the aggressive forces interested in increasing the armament race, of powers opposed to social progress warn us that we have to multiply our efforts to make more efficacious the fraternal socialist countries' cooperation, to promote detente. "At the same time concrete reality demands that we should further improve the defence capability and the cooperation of the fraternal socialist countries.

"The coalition exercises of command, staffs and strategical-tactical forces code-named "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" and held these days on the territory of the German Democratic Republic, serve the same purpose", said Lajos Czinege.

Further on Rally

LD091442 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1143 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Cottbus, 9 Sep (ADN)--More than 3,000 workers of the Boxberg power station and Erich Honecker, other members of the party and state leadership and the defense ministers of the countries taking part in the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver assembled at lunchtime on Tuesday in an impressive friendship meeting. The guests coming from the maneuver area in the southeast of the GDR were given an extremely cordial welcome in what is at present Europe's largest lignite-based thermal power station.

On the occasion of the visit to the Boxberg power station by the party and state leadership, members of the GDR civil defense demonstrated to the guests parts of their training programme. Commanders and units of the operational forces met the requirements for life-saving. The rapid medical aid also showed a high level of ability. The results of the exercises and operations to protect life and production were outstanding.

In socialist competition to mark the 10th SED Congress the recovery, repair, rescue and medical teams as well as special forces intend to honorably fulfill their tasks in production and to strengthen socialist national defense. On behalf of Erich Honecker, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army Col Gen Heinz Kessler thanked the volunteer workers of the civil defense for their high level of readiness to strengthen and protect socialism.

Ustinov, Kulikov Activities

LD101016 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2307 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Potsdam, 9 Sep (ADN)--Soviet Minister of Defense Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov paid a visit to the historic memorial to the Potsdam agreement in Schloss Cecilienhof this evening. He was accompanied by Guenter Jahn, first secretary of the Potsdam Bezirk SED Executive.

Erika Herbig, director of the memorial, also welcomed Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces; Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; and other Soviet generals. Erika Herbig conducted the guests around the memorial, in which over 430,000 visitors are informed each year about the background to and the results of the Potsdam agreement.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LEGAL MATTERS OPENS IN CSSR

AU071702 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Sep 80 p 2

[CTK report: "For the Benefit of the Entire Society; International Conference on the Socialist Legal System"]

[Text] Prague, 2 September (CTK)--The international scientific conference "Socialist Law Under the Conditions of Scientific-Technical Development" opened on 2 September in Prague. It is organized within the long-term program of the academies of sciences of the socialist countries by the Institute of State and Law of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in cooperation with the Central Trade Union Council [URO].

The 4-day session is attended by delegations from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia. They also include representatives of the academies of sciences, university-level schools, research institutes, the trade unions and those involved in practical labor-code implementation.

In his opening paper URO Secretary Vladimir Marik stressed that socialism, built under the leadership of Marxist-Leninist parties, is realistically the only social system that can make a thorough use of scientific-technical development for the benefit of the entire society. The trade unions acquire a higher role and responsibility in the solution of all legal and social relations cropping up in initiating the scientific-technical revolution in the implementation phase in the national economy.

An important role is played by legislation and by the area of legal code. As the URO secretary stated, this is not only because the scientific-technical advance itself is realized within the working process, but particularly because safety and health protection in work are acquiring an increasing significance under the present conditions. The labor code is, and will be, also one of the instruments for consolidating working discipline.

The conference will continue with statements by the representatives of the foreign delegations.

DELEGATIONS ARRIVE IN MADRID FOR PREPARATORY CSCE MEETING

GDR Delegation

LD091024 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2300 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Madrid, 8 Sep (ADN)--On Tuesday morning in Madrid the Spanish foreign minister will open preparatory discussions of the 35 signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act.

The GDR delegation is led by Ambassador Ingo Oeser.

Yugoslav Delegation, Opening Ceremony

LD091310 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1210 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Madrid, 9 Sep (TANJUG)--A meeting to prepare the Madrid session of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe opened here this morning. The meeting is being attended by the representatives of European countries, the United States and Canada.

Following the brief speeches by Secretary-General of the conference Perez and head of the Spanish delegation Ruperez, the participants were addressed by new Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Perez Llorca. He welcomed all those present and wished them successful work and conclusion of the preliminary meeting.

The meeting opened with a half-hour delay caused by this morning swearing-in ceremony for Foreign Minister Llorca, who was appointed to the post yesterday evening.

The session is to prepare an agenda and other modalities for the main meeting opening in Madrid on November 11.

The current, ambassadorial-level meeting is being attended by the representatives of all European countries except Albania, as well as those of the United States and Canada.

The Yugoslav delegation is headed by Ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Miroslav Zotovic.

CSSR COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD MADRID MEETING

AU091515 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Sep 80 p 4

[Juraj Bydzovsky commentary: "A Word on Events; Who Comes With What"]

[Text] In the Spanish capital of Madrid this week talks will begin the task of which is to prepare the meeting of the states which were participants in the Helsinki conference. The meeting itself, the holding of which was agreed on in Belgrade 3 years ago, is slated to begin on 11 November.

There is no doubt that the current international situation is not simple. This fact cannot but reflect itself in the preparations of the Madrid meeting and in the views that concern its prospects. The more so since the American administration headed by President Carter let the public know more than once that it intends to use Madrid as a platform for propaganda and that the need to concretely discuss material problems and arrive at necessary and useful agreements is, in essence, alien to it.

Although the head of the Spanish delegation to the preparatory talks was assured in the past days during its stay in Washington that the U.S. delegation will comfort itself in a constructive manner during the preparation of the meeting's agenda and general program and will not unnecessarily raise problems that would complicate them, the American newspapers, such as for example the Washington POST of 2 September, not only expect the Madrid meeting to be an arena of a series of sharp confrontations, but they even anticipate them in the preparatory talks themselves.

Although President Carter asserts that "in Madrid no conflict will be provoked," his directives to the U.S. delegation lay down as its main role to make out of Madrid a forum of propaganda against the socialist states and to strive to prevent concrete agreements --above all on a European conference on disarmament.

The Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community are preparing for the Madrid meeting firmly determined to proceed in a constructive and real working manner and strive to achieve significant results. Our view is that one has to adopt practical decisions on all points of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference in order to strengthen security and deepen peaceful cooperation in Europe. The question of convening an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament, on which the Madrid meeting should make a positive decision, is particularly important.

As it is generally known, Washington's position on this issue is negative. The already aforementioned quoted Washington POST has written that leading U.S. officials view that proposal with rancor. The fact that, for example, France also favors a similar conference they regard as an "unwelcome complication" to which they "do not want to submit themselves."

Washington in general displays considerable dissatisfaction with the attitudes of its European allies who do not feel like succumbing to American pressure and transforming the Madrid meeting into a carnival of propagandist fabrications against the socialist countries. True, this European attitude excepts the British Conservative government, whose foreign office has said that "going to Madrid is useless" and at the same time let it be known that the British delegation will go there only to chime in with the Washington band.

But Western Europe clearly does not agree with such an attitude. Several states have repeatedly let it be known that they wish for a working atmosphere in Madrid. And in key states, such as France and the FRG, the view is strong that the complex international situation should not harm the Madrid meeting. On the contrary: The Madrid meeting should make the way out of this situation easier.

The attitudes which the individual delegations will take in Madrid will be, without doubt, the test of the words and intentions of their governments. The socialist countries will do all they can for this good course to continue, for which the results of the Helsinki conference paved the way 5 years ago.

ZHIVKOV SENDS GREETINGS TO POLISH LEADER KANIA

AU091418 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, has sent the following telegram to Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee:

Dear Comrade Kania, on the occasion of your election to the post of first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, I take the liberty to ask you to accept the most sincere, comradely greetings on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on my own behalf.

I am expressing the conviction that in assuming the leadership of the PZPR you will devote all your efforts to overcoming the difficulties, that recently appeared in the Polish People's Republic and to the consolidation of the unity between the party and the Polish people on the basis of the principles of socialism; to a greater cohesion of the fraternal countries belonging to the socialist community and to the consolidation and intensification of the friendship with the great Soviet Union; to the unity of the international communist and workers movement; to the further successful development of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries and peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism and for the sake of peace and socialism.

Please accept, dear Comrade Kania, my most sincere wishes for vigorous health and great successes in your highly responsible activities devoted to the prosperity of socialist Poland and of its people.

PREMIER TODOROV GREETS POLAND'S PINKOWSKI ON ELECTION

AU071945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent the following message to Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland:

Dear Comrade Pinkowski, on behalf of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on my personal behalf I send most cordial greetings on your election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland. I am deeply convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between our countries and parties will further expand and strengthen for the benefit of the Bulgarian and Polish peoples in the interest of the unity of the Socialist community countries and in the service of the cause of peace and socialism.

From the bottom of my heart I wish you, dear Comrade Pinkowski, good health and successes in your responsible activity for the prosperity of socialist Poland.

ZHIVKOV, MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT MACHEL BEGIN TALKS

AU100958 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] On 10 September at the Boyana Residence, official talks began between Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Samora Machel, Frelimo chairman and president of Mozambique.

The following comrades are taking part in the talks on the Bulgarian side: Ognyan Doynov; Peko Takov; Petur Mladenov; Andrey Lukanov; Dimitur Stanishev; Milko Balev and ministers.

Mozambique is being represented by the officials accompanying Samora Machel.

Issues of the international cooperation as well as some international matters are being discussed.

LEADERS GREET VIETNAMESE COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU081023 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers have sent the following telegram to Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee, Nguyen Huu Tho, acting president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and to Truong Chinh, chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee, as well as to Pham Van Dong, premier of the SRV:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of all Bulgarian people and on our own behalf we convey to the VCP, to the National Assembly Standing Committee and to the SRV Government, as well as to the fraternal people of Vietnam, and to you personally, the most ardent greetings on the occasion of the SRV holiday.

The victory of the August revolution in Vietnam was achieved throughout the prolonged and heroic struggle which the working people of Vietnam waged under the leadership of their glorious Marxist-Leninist Communist Party. A decisive role in this victory was played by the Soviet Army which defeated the Japanese troops in the Far East and created favorable prerequisites for the Asian people's struggle for freedom and independence.

Imperialism and international reaction on several occasions tried to defeat the fraternal Vietnamese people, to liquidate their achievements and to divert them from the chosen path of socialist construction. The Beijing leaders joined these efforts since they considered a united, peaceful, socialist Vietnam as an obstacle to their hegemonistic aspirations.

The people of Vietnam have given and are giving a worthy response to the aggressive actions of imperialism and Maoism. In their struggle on the battlefield as well as in peaceful, creative labor they are firmly relying on the wholehearted solidarity and support of the USSR, of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the other socialist community countries, as well as upon the support of all progressive forces throughout the world.

Today the working people of Vietnam, following the behests of Ho Chi Minh, are actively working for the renovation of their homeland. They are successfully coping with the tasks assigned to them by the Fourth VCP Congress, the tasks pertaining to the building of the material-technical base of socialism.

Standing in the frontranking positions of socialism in Southeast Asia, the SRV is making an important contribution to the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries, to the prevention of the expansionist and hegemonistic trends of imperialism and of international reaction in that area and to the consolidation of peace and security throughout the world.

The close fraternal cooperation existing between our two countries, parties and peoples is being intensified and is growing stronger from day to day, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SRV has raised our bilateral relations to a qualitively new stage of development.

On the occasion of the glorious jubilee--the 35th anniversary of the first state of workers and peasants in Southeast Asia--we wish you with all our hearts, dear comrades, even greater new successes in socialist construction, in the struggle for the victory of the Marxist-Leninist ideas, for peace and security throughout the world.

Let the indestructible friendship and fraternal cooperation between the BCP and the Vietnamese Communist Party, between our two countries and peoples, prosper and flourish.

Trichkov Speech at Sofia Rally

AU081734 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Sep 80 pp 1-2

[Report on speech delivered by Krustyu Trichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, on 1 September in Sofia at a festive meeting marking the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of Vietnam]

[Text] Krustyu Trichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Intergovernmental Committee of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the People's Republic of Vietnam and Bulgaria stated as follows: The August revolution put an end to a long period of liberation struggles waged by the Vietnamese working people. It marked a victory which does not belong to the Vietnamese people alone, but to all progressive forces and fighters for freedom, independence and social progress.

The greatness and glory of the great deed accomplished by the people of Vietnam becomes even more impressive when we consider the fact that the newly created Democratic Republic of Vietnam was subjected to the trial of resisting imperialist aggression and the pressure of internal reaction which tried to stop the revolutionary development of the country, Comrade Krustyu Trichkov further stated. He dwelt on the individual stages of the development of the Vietnamese revolution and spoke about the brilliant victories achieved at the price of mass heroism. He spoke of the great patriotic spirit and the moral and material assistance of the Soviet Union, of the socialist countries and of all democratic forces throughout the world. Vietnam became an example of heroism and manly courage. It set the example of worthily accomplished revolutionary duty. The people of Vietnam firmly and uncompromisingly remained loyal to their leader and teacher Ho Chi Minh and to his legacy: "There is nothing more precious than independence and freedom!" that leader said.

Loyal to its people's revolutionary traditions, the Communist Party of Vietnam mobilized the workers class, the broad strata of the peasants and all patriotic forces in defending socialist reorganization, in the liberation of the south of the country. The aggressive war unleashed by the United States against Vietnam and later against Laos and Kampuchea, complicated in the extreme implementation of the tasks with which the Vietnamese Communist Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam had to cope.

Throughout the world a powerful solidarity movement expanded in support of the struggling Vietnamese people, who inflicted a devastating blow upon the aggressor. The world once more became convinced of the great vital strength of socialism. With its historic victory in 1975 the Socialist Republic of Vietnam decisively contributed to the struggle of the other Indochinese peoples--the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea for their national independence, for their democracy and social progress.

At the same time the victory of Vietnam eloquently demonstrated the strength of international solidarity of the countries belonging to the forces of national liberation. The greatest attempt by imperialism, following World War II, to defeat a socialist state and suppress the national liberation revolution in Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea suffered failure. The victory over American imperialism will forever remain in the peoples' history, in the history of peoples who are fighting for freedom and socialism.

Following the legacy of Ho Chi Minh the entire Vietnamese people have set for themselves the goal of accomplishing within 15-20 years the building of the material-technical basis of socialism throughout the country and transforming their homeland into a modern industrial-agrarian country with advanced science and culture and with a powerful defense system.

Despite the tremendous difficulties resulting from the 30-year war, Chinese aggression and also the devastating disasters of nature which affected this country, the SRV has achieved considerable successes in accomplishing its crucial tasks. Dozens of new industrial enterprises have been commissioned. Thousands of kilometers of roads have been built, considerable work has been accomplished in reorganizing production and redistributing manpower resources in a more efficient way and better using natural resources in the interest of socialist construction.

The Soviet Union, Bulgaria and the other fraternal socialist countries are rendering comprehensive international assistance to the SRV and are supporting it in its economic consolidation, so that that country may accomplish its difficult social tasks. New opportunities for the intensification and expansion of cooperation were opened by the fact that Vietnam was admitted to CEMA membership in 1978. Important industrial and agricultural projects are now being built in Vietnam with CEMA assistance. The example of the country has once more demonstrated that there is no other path toward true comprehensive socioeconomic progress, toward democracy and freedom, than the path of socialist development.

The successes of the people of Vietnam in building a peaceful and free life, their desire to confidently proceed along the path of socialism is opposed by the hegemonistic, reactionary policy of the Chinese leaders, who became the allies of the most sinister reactionary forces of our time, above all of the United States. It is the Chinese leaders' fault that Southeast Asia continues to be a crucial and explosive region.

The attempts of imperialism to intensify the arms race, to interfere grossly and rudely into other peoples' domestic affairs are opposed by the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, by the SRV and the other socialist countries, by the international communist and workers movement, together with all decent people throughout the world. They oppose these attempts by intensifying the struggle for the continuation of the process of detente, the process of improving the international atmosphere, preserving peace and the peoples' security.

T . fraternal and mutually advantageous cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SRV is steadily developing and strengthening. It is based on Marxist-Leninist principles and socialist internationalism.

The meetings between the leaders of the two fraternal countries, Todor Zhivkov and Le Duan, are giving new impetus to Bulgarian-Vietnamese friendship, which was founded and cultivated by Georgi Dimitrov and Ho Chi Minh. The friendship and cooperation treaty between Bulgaria and Vietnam is a lasting basis for Bulgarian-Vietnamese cooperation. The full unanimity of views in the political sector existing between the two parties determines their joint striving to expand their economic relations on the basis of bilateral and multilateral production sharing.

Forty complete projects have been built in the SRV with our technical-economic assistance--electric power stations, fodder plants, canned food plants, agricultural farms and other projects. In recent years over 5,000 young Vietnamese boys and girls have received their professional training in our country.

The Bulgarian communists, all our Bulgarian people, will continue to do everything within their power to expand and enrich Bulgarian-Vietnamese friendship, to the benefit of our two peoples, as well as in the interest of peace and socialism, Comrade Krustyu Trichkov stated in closing his speech.

BCP, STATE ORGANS GIVE RECEPTION ON NATIONAL DAY

AU091825 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] On 9 September at the Boyana Residence, the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers, gave an official reception on the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Bulgaria--the 36th anniversary of the Socialist Revolution.

The reception was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov; Aleksandur Lilov; Grisha Filipov; Ivan Mikhaylov; Lyudmila Zhivkova; Ognyan Doynov; Peko Takov; Pencho Kubadinski; Georgi Yordanov; Drazha Vulcheva; Kurstyu Trichkov; Stoyan Karadzhov; Dimitur Stanishev; Georgi Atanasov; Petur Dyulgerov; Stoyan Mikhaylov; Milko Balev; Misho Mishev; Vladimir Bonev; Nacho Papazov; Georgi Dzhagarov and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairmen of the State Council; Kiril Zarev, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; members of the State Council and the government; secretaries and members of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Permanent Board; deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, BCP Central Committee department heads; leaders of mass-political and public organizations; heroes of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and heroes of socialist labor; frontrankers of the socialist competition; veterans of the revolutionary struggles of the party and the people; noted figures from the areas of science, culture and arts; generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army; and leaders of religious communities and journalists.

The reception was also attended by Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine.

The national anthem of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was played.

The leaders of the diplomatic missions led by Manfred Schmidt, doyen of the diplomatic corps and GDR ambassador to Bulgaria, were presented to Comrade Todor Zhivkov. They conveyed greetings on Bulgaria's national holiday.

The reception took place in an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere.

BRIEFS

TRADE SEMINAR--Sofia, 2 Sep (BTA)--A fortnight long seminar for trade representatives from the developing countries accredited to the CMEA member-countries opened here today. It is jointly organized by the United Nations Conference of Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and by the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry. There are delegates from 22 developing countries who are to hear reports on the problems of economic cooperation between CMEA and the developing countries. The reports will be delivered by specialists from Bulgaria, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and by UNCTAD authorities. The Bulgarian experience and practice in foreign trade planning, too, will be discussed at the seminar. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 2 Sep 80 AU]

HUSAK CONGRATULATES POLAND'S KANIA ON ELECTION

LD061726 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, today sent a telegram of congratulations to Stanislaw Kania on the occasion of his election as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

He wished him many successes in the effort to overcome the present difficult period in the life of the fraternal People's Republic of Poland and in the work of its further socialist development. He expressed the conviction that under the leadership of the PZPR, in a firm alliance of friendship and all-round cooperation with states of the socialist community, the Polish people will solve the present problems and will continue to advance successfully on the path of strengthening and developing socialism in their homeland.

Strougal Congratulates Pinkowski

LD061236 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal has sent a telegram of congratulations to Jozef Pinkowski on his appointment as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

LEADERS ATTEND DPRK AMBASSADOR ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

LD101006 Prague CTK in English 1946 GMT 09 Sep 80

[Text] Prague, 9 Sep (CETEKA)--Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Yu Ho-chun gave a cocktail party here on Tuesday on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the republic.

Among the guests were member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Community Party Central Committee and Czech Premier Josef Korcak, Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek, Deputy Chairmen of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Dalibor Hanes and [word indistinct] Chairman of the Czech National Council Evzen Erban.

HUSAK ATTENDS OPENING OF BRNO ENGINEERING FAIR

LD091412 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, attended the opening today the 22nd engineering fair in Brno. Comrade Gustav Husak was welcomed in Brno by representatives of the South Moravian Region and of Brno, headed by Karel Neubert, chief secretary of the regional party committee, as well as by Andrey Barcak, minister of foreign trade, and Karel Svoboda, general director of the Brno fairs and exhibitions.

JAKES VISITS LOUNY DISTRICT HOP PICKERS

LD052340 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, visited the district of Louny today and called on hop-pickers. In the specialized center for hop cultivation of the state farm in Postoloprty, he conversed with young voluntary hop-pickers.

Oldrich (?Paul), managing director of the branch enterprises specializing in hop growing in Zatec, briefed Comrade Jakes about the technique of hop-picking in Czechoslovakia. Afterwards, Milos Jakes paid tribute to the effort of farmers in the North Bohemian Region to gather quickly both the hop and the grain crops. At the same time, he singled out the help given by industrial workers, who had reacted quickly in the North Bohemian Region to the appeal of central bodies for rapid harvesting. Comrade Jakes ended his visit to Northern Bohemia today by a visit of the district of Ceska Lipa.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH USSR--Representatives of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Industry and representatives of the Soviet Ministry of Instrument-Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems have signed a protocol in Moscow on scientific and technical cooperation in the field of automation production control systems for the period 1981-85. Both ministries have been cooperating in this branch for more than 15 years. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 6 Sep 80 LD]

AVIATION COOPERATION WITH USSR--A. Barcak, CSSR minister of foreign trade, and S. Skachkov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, on 26 August signed at Zbraslav Castle agreements on the further development of CSSR-USSR economic cooperation, particularly in the sphere of production cooperation and specialization in the aviation industry. [Text] [Prague PRACE in Czech 27 Aug 80 p 2 AU]

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH LEBANON--Prague 28 Aug--A new trade agreement, providing for further expansion of trade and economic relations between Czechoslovakia and Lebanon was signed at Zbraslav Castle near here by Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jaroslav Jakubec and Director General in the Lebanese Ministry of Economy and Commerce Antoine Musali. The new agreement creates conditions for greater Czechoslovak exports of engineering and consumer goods to Lebanon. The new wider structure of exports will include food industry, matallurgical, paper and textile industry products, glassware and ceramics, machine tools, textile and printing machines. Czechoslovakia will import Lebanese agricultural and manufactured goods, particularly fruit and tobacco. During the talks between the two delegations, possibilities were noted for Czechoslovak participation in projects envisaged in the eight-year plan of development of Lebanon's economy, such as road construction, modernization of the railway network and the light industry. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1710 GMT 28 Aug 80 LD]

HOPS HARVEST--Windstorms immediately preceding the beginning of the harvest flattened 351 hectares of hopgardens in the Czech Socialist Republic and caused damage to the vegetation that will result in harvest losses of about 10 percent. The fact that 1,105 university students who registered for the hops harvest did not arrive substantially hampers harvest progress--some of the machinery is idle and the rest can be operated on only one shift. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 3 Sep 80 pp 1, 3 AU]

WINTER RAPE SOWING--In the Czech Socialist Republic winter rape remains to be sown on the last 7,000 hectares, or 12 percent of the planned area. [Prague PRACE in Czech 3 Sep 80 pp 1, 3 AU] In Slovakia winter rape has been sown on 62 percent of the planned 27,972 hectares under cultivation. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 3 Sep 80 pp 1, 5 AU]

REPORTAGE ON PLO'S FARUQ QADDUMI VISIT

Cooperation Agreement

LD091040 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1508 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 8 Sep (ADN)--A new agreement on cooperation between the SED and the PLO for 1980-81 was signed in Berlin today by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Faruq Qaddumi, member of the PLO Executive Committee and head of the PLO Political Department, who is leading a delegation to the GDR for political talks. He was received by Hermann Axen today for a friendly talk.

The two sides in the talk were unanimous in expressing their concern about the course of confrontation being pursued by aggressive NATO circles, particularly those of the United States, which endanger world peace and is aimed against the successful development of socialism and against national liberation. They stressed that there is no sensible alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act. They stressed their support for the lastest proposals on detente made by the states of the socialist community. The two sides condemned the imperialist separatist policy in the Middle East and Israel's continuing aggression against Lebanon. They underscored their conviction that the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of its sole legitimate representative, the PLO, must lead to a guarantee of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and the formation of their own state. Only on this basis is a comprehensive, lasting and just solution of the Middle East conflict possible.

Faruq Qaddumi thanked the GDR for its effective support for the PLO's struggle for the national rights of the Palestinian people and the solution of the Middle East conflict.

Talks With Fischer

LD091048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 8 Sep (ADN)--The GDR considers a democratic solution of the Palestinian problem to be the most important element in a just and lasting Middle East settlement. This was stressed by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today during official talks with Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the PLO. Oskar Fischer reaffirmed the GDR's unchanged solidarity support for the just struggle of the Arab peoples, particularly the Palestinian people and their legitimate representative, the PLO. He stressed that the GDR's policy of peace and its solidarity with those states and peoples which have liberated themselves nationally and socially or are still--like the Palestinian people--fighting for their liberation, formed an organic whole. Oskar Fischer and Faruq Qaddumi noted that the attempts at imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the countries and the peoples of the Middle East and all measures that stand in the way of achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East must be stopped.

The two sides spoke against Israel's constant military attacks on southern Lebanon and supported Lebanon's sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity. Further development of the close, friendly and many-sided relations between the GDR and the PLO is a contribution to strengthening the alliance of all progressive, anti-imperialist forces in the joint struggle for peace, disarmament, national liberation and social progress.

Faruq Qaddumi strongly condemned the Camp David separatist policy, which has further exacerbated the situation in the Middle East. He condemned the new annexation measures of the Begin government in the occupied Arab territories.

During Faruq Qaddumi's official visit an agreement on cooperation, in culture, science, education and health was signed.

Departure 9 Sep

LD091540 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1421 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN)--Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, ended his 4-day visit to the GDR today. He was seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at whose invitation he visited the GDR.

AXEN RECEIVES FRENCH COMMUNIST YOUTH DELEGATION

AU091547 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Sep 80 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN)--Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, on 3 September received for a friendly talk the delegation of the Movement of Communist Youth of France headed by its General Secretary Pierre Zarka. The delegation has come to the GDR at the invitation of the FDJ.

Hermann Axen informed the guests about the great initiatives of the GDR working people in preparation of the 10th SED Congress, especially stressing the contribution made by the "party congress initiative of the FDJ." "He also paid tribute to the good relations between the two youth organizations and their activity in the struggle for lasting peace, for continuation of detente, for arms limitation and disarmament and for social progress."

Pierre Zarka reported on the struggle of the French youth against the effects of the imperialist crisis and for implementing the basic democratic rights, as well as the young French communists' struggle against the NATO missile decisions and for the immediate ratification of the SALT II agreement.

The friendly talk was attended by Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Youth Council, and by Wolfgang Herger, SED Central Committee member and head of the Youth Department of the Central Committee.

ADN, KCNA SIGN NEWS COOPERATION AGREEMENT IN PYONGYANG

LD091722 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1556 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Sep (ADN)--A new agreement on news exchanging and cooperation was concluded in Pyongyang between ADN and the Korean Central News Agency. It provides for regular, reciprocal exchange of news and photographs and an exchange of experiences in various fields of agency work.

COURT SENTENCES FRG CITIZEN FOR 'CRIMINAL ACTS'

AU091540 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin, (ADN)--The Berlin City court on 5 September sentenced FRG citizen Helmut Baerwald to 2 years and 8 months imprisonment for crimes under section 132 of the penal code. Baerwald, who had not held any regular job since 1976, was induced by other criminal elements in Berlin (West) to place his travel documents at the disposal of criminal persons under gross abuse of the entry and visitors regulations for FRG citizens to the capital of the GDR, Berlin. In accordance with his instructions, he pretended before the GDR border guards to have lost his passport.

COURT JAILS FRG CITIZEN FOR BORDER VIOLATIONS, ESPIONAGE

LD091548 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1508 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN)--The Leipzig-South Kreis court today sentenced Peter Baer, a citizen of the Federal Republic, to 3 years' imprisonment for crimes under paragraph 132 of the criminal code, involving abuse of the transit agreement. Baer systematically and deliberately carried out subversive actions on GDR transit routes.

In addition, he carried out criminal actions involving violation of the sovereign territory of the CSSR. He spied on security installations on the CSSR's state border with the FRG and prepared border provocations. The walkie-talkie and other aids seized when he was arrested, as well as the Mercedes automobile, registration number HH-KK250, were impounded.

FELFE ADDRESSES SPARTAKIAD OF COMBAT GROUPS

LD072312 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Werner Felfe, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Halle Bezirk Executive, stressed at the Spartakiad of the combat groups of the area today that the socialist community of states had a clear concept against the aggressive and threatening policy of imperialism. He said that the socialist countries were striving to make peace and a normal way of life for the peoples. He said that the new revolutionary deeds of the working people of the GDR in preparation for the 10th SED Congress, for example, were apparent in the fact that in Halle Bezirk up to the end of August additional industrial production of M284 million has been achieved. This represented a plan lead of 1 and 1/2 days.

During the 5 hours of military and military sports competition, the combat groups demonstrated their high combat readiness. Over 70,000 spectators and participants were present at the numerous events in the Spartakiad.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY ANNOUNCES STATE GRAIN PLAN FULFILLED

DW100900 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1731 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Today the State Plan for grain was fulfilled in the GDR. This was announced by the Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs. In doing this, the peasants of cooperatives, together with all others involved, fulfilled an important socialist competition commitment for prepareing the 10th party congress. All efforts are now being aimed at harvesting the remaining grain as well as potatoes, sugar beets, fodder, vegetables and fruit.

HONECKER OPENS BERLIN HIGHER EDUCATION CONFERENCE

LD041148 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0820 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 4 Sep--The GDR's Fifth Conference on Higher Education opened in Berlin this morning. Four thousand delegates and guests from all walks of life will spend 2 days discussing the contribution of universities and colleges to social progress and to the strengthening of the nation's performance in the eighties.

Warm applause welcomed Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council as well as other members of the party and state leadership. The conference is characterized by the readiness and ability of members of the universities and colleges to prepare in a worthy manner for the 10th SED Congress by making new, important achievements in teaching and research, education and training and in cooperation with their colleagues.

Other members of the party and state leadership who were welcomed with cheers included members and candidate members of the SED Politburo, Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, and secretary of the Central Committee Prof Kurt Hager.

Guenter Bernhardt, state secretary in the GDR Ministry of University and Technical School Matters stressed in his opening address that the conference had been organized thanks to the numerous initiatives made in all universities and colleges and in many factories. This confirmed that the 18 March decision of the SED Central Committee Politburo had lent substance and direction to the development of science and the GDR's higher educational institutions. As a result of extensive discussion, more than 14,300 proposals, initiatives and ideas had already been submitted.

After the opening address, the minister for university and technical school matters, Prof Hans-Joachim Boehme, spoke on "the contribution of universities and colleges to social progress and to the strengthening of our nations' performance in the eighties.

SED Central Committee Greetings

LD041126 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0507 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin--The SED Central Committee has sent a greetings message to the 4,000 delegates attending the Fifth Higher Education Conference beginning today in Berlin. The letter, signed by SED General Secretary Erich Honecker, praises the achievements of higher education establishments in shaping socialist society. As part of the revolutionary changes in the GDR, the universities and colleges represent the inseparable unity between socialism and science and perpetuate the rich, scientific-cultural legacy and all progressive and humanist traditions of German higher educational history, the message says. It is stressed at the same time that GDR universities and colleges are open to young people from all classes and sectors, and that what progressive forces of mankind have been striving for since time immemorial and what capitalist society is still fighting for today has thus been implemented.

With regard to the coming 10th SED Congress next year, the message says that in further developing the higher education system, the advantages of the socialist social system must be utilized still more. "High theoretical achievements of international stature in training and research are expected of the universities and colleges. They should help to secure social advance and accelerate scientific-technological progress, should benefit the guidance of society, as well as our people's intellectual-cultural life."

It is especially important to link science and practice more closely together. "International cooperation by our universities and colleges is based on proletarian internationalism and serves peace and international understanding," stresses the greetings message. "It is aimed at consolidating the fraternal alliance with the USSR and other states of the socialist community and characterized by active solidarity with the young national states and the peoples fighting for their liberation."

Honecker Presents Awards

LD032215 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1619 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, made a speech at the presentation of high awards to members of the GDR system of higher education. He said:

On the eve of the fifth conference of higher education it gives me great pleasure to present high state awards to meritorious teachers in higher education, members of scientific staffs, workers and employees. In this way we pay tribute to your outstanding achievements and to your untiring effort in furthering the training and communist education of students, in research and in developing the intellectual-cultural life in the GDR, your contribution to the struggle for peace.

With pleasure and pride we look, especially at present when we are devoting our entire attention to the preparations for the 10th SED Congress, at the results in fashioning the advanced socialist society. In this circle it is not unknown that under the leadership of party and government the prestige and stature of the GDR as a socialist state have constantly risen in the last few decades.

New friendly relations have been established with many states throughout the world. The economic strength of our industry and agriculture has grown, the prestige of science has increased, the speaker continued.

All this should serve us as a spur in solving the tasks in preparation of the 10th congress whose job it will be to map out the next steps toward the future on the basis of scientific analysis.

You yourselves, dear comrades, know the problems still facing us in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy, of science and technology, of production, of intellectual and cultural life. This is also reflected in the letters which I have received in the past few days from scientists at the Humboldt University in Berlin, the Leipzig Karl-Marx University and the Martin Luther University at Halle.

Our party is pleased with the constantly growing strength of the alliance among the working class, the cooperative peasants and the socialist intelligentsia. It is the decisive foundation for the continued flourishing of our republic, of our socialist German nation.

Erich Honecker added: The continued fashioning of the advanced socialist society imparts increasing importance to science and education. They permeate all sectors of life ever more profoundly. As you know, our state and our party attach great importance to the promotion of science and education. To develop them systematically in such a way that their progress-promoting and humanistic character become fully effective and constantly increase their contribution to raising our economic strength, to enhance the material and cultural living standards of the working people is a priority concern of our policy.

The universities and colleges have achieved an impressive record in giving effect to the decisions of the ninth congress and the SED's program. They have made an extremely valuable contribution to the continued fashioning of the advanced socialist society. Today we can state with satisfaction that in the last 35 years we in the GDR have created an efficient system of higher education which is bound to the aim of socialism of doing everything for the good of man, the speaker stressed.

On the basis of the same aims and ideals a relationship of close trust has come into being between the party of the working class and the socialist intelligentsia. The working people of our country expect a great deal from the creative ability of scientists and students. We are certain that they will also master with zeal and partisanship the tasks ahead. A decisive guarantee of this is this conviction consolidated by personal experience that the course of the SED profoundly accords with the humanist concern of science.

Socialist society has entrusted the universities and colleges with great responsibility. At the same time it creates the conditions to ensure that this responsibility for the advancement of science and the benefit of society can be discharged in full. This is an essential contribution to strengthening workers' and peasants' power in the GDR, Erich Honecker continued.

We regard the fifth GDR conference on higher education which is due to start tomorrow as an important event in the life of our country. It will discuss the future tasks of the highest centers of education. For this the long-term orientation contained in the Politburo's decision of 18 March 1980 provides an important basis.

Today professors and lecturers are being honored who have rendered great services to science and education. Above all, you are carrying out in an exemplary manner the most important assignment of a university. Our people hold in great esteem the work of teachers in higher education, seeing that it is their function to train our future scientists, engineers, doctors, teachers, government and economic officials and officers. Our state entrusts to them young people whom they are to furnish with knowledge and confirm in their resolve to give of their best.

Professors and lecturers at universities and colleges decisively influence the success or otherwise of the utilization of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution and of placing them at the service of our socialist development. That is an important task. By word and deed they shape to a large extent the future generation of our socialist intelligentsia, the speaker continued.

A new relationship between teachers in higher education and students is in the nature of socialism. By his attitude toward science, his productive striving for knowledge, the teacher sets yardsticks. You are right in saying yourselves that the representatives of the young generation do not become your pupils by appeals alone. Enthusiasm can be kindled only by your own example, by lofty scientific requirements, by the boldness and wealth of ideas and by constant partisanship for socialism. This is how you do justice to your vocation of nurturing young scientists who will continue your work and one day perhaps outstrip it. Is this not one of the most beautiful achievements a teacher in higher education can hope for?

I do not want to fail to pay tribute on today's occasion also to the efforts of the workers, nonmanual workers and members of the scientific staffs in the sections, institutes and clinics. In comradely cooperation and mutual respect they achieve outstanding performances together with the teachers in higher education and students. Thus they help to raise constantly the quality and level of teaching and research.

Erich Honecker continued: Today approximately 500,000 citizens who have higher education qualifications are working in our country. The task of forming a socialist intelligentsia which is closely linked with the working class has been successfully solved. The scientific results achieved by our universities and colleges benefit progress and the prosperity of the GDR. Last but not least, they help to strengthen its worldwide prestige. For this thanks and acknowledgement are due to you.

At the proposal of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and the Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers I award to you the order "Hero of Labor," the "Patriotic Order of Merit" and the order "Banner of Labor." I wish you fresh successes in your work, good health and personal prosperity.

5 September Proceedings

LD051328 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0755 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 5 Sep (ADN)--The GDR's Fifth Higher Education Conference continued its work this morning in Berlin's Palace of the Republic with a debate. The consultations of the 4,000 delegates and guests are centered on the contribution of the socialist higher educational system to social progress and strengthening the GDR's performance this decade.

The first speaker in the debate on the second day of the conference was Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council. It was characteristic of the creative political climate in the GDR and the place of science in society that higher educational teachers and students were jointly discussing the further development of the higher educational system, he said. Once again the great force for strengthening socialism which lay in the unity of generations, achieved under the SED's leadership, within the workers' and peasants' state was clearly demonstrated.

Krenz Address

LD051657 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1432 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Report on speech by Egon Krenz, candidate member of SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDJ Central Council, at 5 September session of GDR's Fifth Higher Education Conference]

[Excerpt] Berlin, 5 Sep (ADN)--"The fact that higher education teachers and students debate jointly the further development of the higher educational system characterizes the creative political climate which reigns in our country and also the important place accorded to science in our society," said Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDJ Central Council. Once again one becomes aware of the great drive to strengthen socialism which is felt by the different generations within the workers' and peasants' state, the unity of which was achieved under the leadership of the SED.

"The mastery of science is in the final analysis unthinkable without political engagement and without the inspired and secure knowledge that what is learned and newly conceived serves the interests of peace and socialism," Krenz underlined. On behalf of the conference participants and the socialist youth association, Egon Krenz cordially thanked all higher education teachers for the great contribution to the communist education of young people.

The students' proposals for the implementation of the Politburo's decision about the tasks of universities and higher educational establishments in the eighties, their energetic and proficient assistance in the representative body of the university as well as the results of the FDJ student summer semester of 1980 have again proved unequivocally that "students are firmly linked with the socialist fatherland and the German Democratic Republic. Their views on life are determined by the desire to devote their whole personality to the all-round strengthening and the military inviolability of our worker and peasant state."

Egon Krenz emphasized: "This attitude is based on the awareness that we are advancing into the future at the side of the Soviet Union and on the ability to always recognize the imperialist enemy, no matter which language he might use for the formulation of his counterrevolutionary concept aimed at pushing back socialism.

"The great demands made on the students and the partnership of the youth association and higher education teachers provide a good prerequisite for the fulfillment of the most important tasks of the youth association at universities and higher educational establishments, for helping the party and for training steadfast fighters for the building of a socialist society."

Hager Address

LD080611 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1751 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 5 Sep (ADN)--The Fifth Higher Education Conference had been successful, outlining clearly the tasks of GDR universities and colleges in the 1980's, SED Politburo member Kurt Hager noted in his final address on Friday at the end of the 2-day conference. The forum expressed the will and preparedness of lecturers, scientific staff and students, workers and employees of the country's highest educational establishments "to support actively the path of further shaping the advanced socialist society in the GDR, as laid down in the SED program, through outstanding achievements in training, education and research."

According to Hager, the conference was "a manifestation of the firm association of our universities and colleges with the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party, with the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker at its head." He praised the participation of such a representative delegation of the SED Politburo headed by Erich Honecker, as a "living proof of the SED's high appreciation for the successful work of the members of our highest educational establishments in teaching, study and research as well as in the medical care of the citizens."

Hager continued: "The Fifth Higher Education Conference took place in a significant phase of the GDR's social development, in the period of preparation for the 10th SED Congress. We can note without exaggeration that our socialist social order is marked by a high degree of maturity, inner stability and international recognition. This is the result of the purposeful Marxist-Leninist policy of the SED which serves the interests of the working class and all other workers and the well-being of the people.

"It is the result of the steady consolidation and strengthening of as well as the effective protection of our socialist state, our workers and peasants power. It is the result of the joint work of the forces united in the bloc of democratic parties and mass organizations, the National Front. The successes and achievements of socialism in the GDR are based on the responsible work, the initiative and creative work of millions of workers, cooperative farmers, members of the intelligentsia and the other social strata who constantly testify to the truth of the proverb "no sweets without sweat."

The speaker stressed: "Last but not least the successful development of the socialist society in the GDR is based on the firm ties of friendship with the Soviet Union, the GDR's firm anchorage within the socialist community of states, the fraternal alliance with the communist world movement, with all peoples fighting against imperialism, for peace, social progress and national independence." It could be rightly claimed that the socialist course adopted by the eighth and ninth SED congresses had proved to be correct. It would be continued uncompromisingly, firmly and determinedly, without wavering, with initiatives and energy for the well-being of the GDR."

Turning to the young generation, Hager said: "You are called upon to continue beyond the threshold of the new millenium the work of generations, the pioneers of socialism, activists and innovators of our state and of all working people in our country." The student generation of the GDR had often proved "that it helps actively to solve the tasks confronting the whole young generation today: to strengthen the GDR overall, resolutely support socialism, fight courageously and determinedly for its development, consolidation and defense."

The Fifth Higher Education Conference underlined important aspects of communist education in universities and colleges, Hager continued. "All those who devote themselves to educating our future intelligentsia ought to consider always that the term 'communist education' which we cherish is not to be considered a mere postulate. If our great educational objectives, such as socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, are used only as slogans, then they will remain largely ineffectual. They require constant concretization."

Communist education includes educating in the ideals of the working class. Educating in these ideals and the fight for their realization in our so-called "cool era" have not become "unfashionable." After all, unlike the bourgeoisie, we have ideals which give our young generation a splendid outlook. Our great objectives--derived from the inevitability of history--inspire, arouse, form ideals and unselfish motives, guided above all toward the social interests, release inner forces and help solve tasks which appear almost unsolvable.

Communist education takes up and continues all that which human development has shown regarding progressive moral values, Hager emphasized. "In addition to such great educational objectives as proletarian internationalism, love for the socialist fatherland, a socialist attitude toward work and regard for humanity, communist conduct also includes well-developed ethical and professional attitudes and the ordinary norms of everyday life." As regards communist education one should remember Lenin's words that communism really starts when ordinary people are concerned about their pood of grain, when concern is felt not just for those near and dear but also for strangers, when the individual is not just out to line his own pocket but considers the larger whole.

"Intellectual productivity is decisively characterized by the depth of ideological-philosophical conviction, by the mastery of Marxist-Leninist methodology, and is fertilized by the unity of teaching, research and social practice." This is a claim which placed an obligation on higher education teachers in Marxist-Leninist basic studies and all the various disciplines.

"In education, too, the criterion of truth, the touchstone of success, is experience, the daily behavior of the students. Between acquiring knowledge and the revelation of firm convictions and attitudes lies, as we all know, the testing situation, conflict, social involvement."

When formulating subjects and tasks, when allocating staff and financial means, the criterion of the advanced international standard, the performance and efficient growth of the national economy, the safeguarding of a long-term scientific lead-time through basic research, and the most effective contribution toward the theoretical and intellectual-cultural life in the GDR, apply equally to research in higher education. To this correspond the tasks of social science research, as put to the conference, of helping to solve through new scientific findings the questions of social development which will arise in the 1980's.

"We expect from social science research new results to increase the national economy's capacity, to realize the sociopolitical program, to develop the socialist way of life, and to [word indistinct] basic questions of Marxist-Leninist ideology in its argument with bourgeois ideology," Hager said. This would result in a higher level of education and communist training of the students.

In conclusion, Kurt Hager noted: "It is from the deepest humanist conviction that we are for safeguarding peace, and we support the efforts by the Soviet Union and the other states of the Warsaw Pact as well as all other peace-loving forces in the world for the continuation of detente, arms limitation and effective steps toward disarmament. At the same time we are obliged, in view of the policy of the aggressive circles of imperialism, especially the United States and NATO, aimed at confrontation, the fanning of the arms race and threatening socialism, to create all the preconditions for the protection and defense of socialist achievements. The military training of students and other high school members serves that objective."

The development of science and higher education in the GDR is taking place in close collaboration with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal states. "In the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act we are developing scientific relations with the capitalist and developing countries. This is fruitful. With the FRG, too, an agreement on scientific relations, on cooperation in science and technology, would be feasible. However, the further development of normal relations between the GDR and FRG would be made easier if the Federal Republic's responsible circles would bring themselves to give up their untenable and nationalist positions, contrary to international law, of nonrecognition of GDR citizenship and disregard of the sovereignty of our state. Today there is indeed no more room for revanchism."

Hager cited from the Erich Honecker interview with Maxwell, the publisher: "A normal situation on this continent is a question of vital interest for all Europeans; that means the citizens of the FRG and GDR as well as their neighbors."

Hager on 'Antisocialist Forces'

LD080729 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The correct socialist course of the eighth and ninth SED congresses will be continued in the GDR firmly and resolutely, without wavering, with initiative and vigor. This was stated by Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee Kurt Hager today at the close of the fifth higher education conference in Berlin. At a time when the capitalist world is again being shaken by a serious economic crisis in which there are millions of unemployed, which is marked by unrestrained imperialist arming and anticommunist hysteria, only socialism shows the ability to solve the burning social problems. Kurt Hager said that whenever fresh ground is trodden, as in the development of socialism, there are inadequacies, unforeseen difficulties and also errors. Antisocialist forces and imperialist sabotage centers are quickly on the spot to derive benefit from this situation.

They drivel on about a crisis of communism and would like very much to turn back the wheel of history. But this would not succeed anywhere. This could never be allowed. The speaker stressed that socialism is the future of mankind.

The congress participants passed a declaration of will in which the higher education system underlines its intention to contribute to the further increase in the national economy's performance, to accelerated scientific-technical progress and to the protection of socialist achievements.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH FINLAND--Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and GDR minister of environmental protection and water conservancy, on 1 September received in Berlin Finnish Second Interior Minister Johannes Koikkalainen. The two ministers discussed measures for implementing the convention for environmental protection of the Baltic Sea and the coastal regions, and of the documents adopted at the All-European Environmental Congress in November 1979 in Geneva. The talk also focused on questions of mutual interest for developing scientific cooperation in the field of efficient utilization of natural resources, landscape architecture and environmental protection. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH JAPAN--State Secretary Gerhard Beil, chairman of the GDR-Japan Economic Committee, has received Toshikuni Yahiro, presidium member of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee and president of the Mitsui and Company Ltd trade company, for a talk on measures to promote cooperation between the two economic committees. During the Leipzig Fair the Mitsui company will conclude comprehensive contracts with GDR foreign trade enterprises regarding the purchase of machine tools and other GDR products. Negotiations are currently being waged within the framework of the long-term agreement on scientific-technical cooperation on GDR production licenses in which the company is interested. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH NICARAGUA--Possibilities for further developing cooperation and the economic relations between the GDR and Nicaragua were discussed in Leipzig by GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle and Samuel Santos, Nicaraguan minister of Managua reconstruction. On this occasion Minister Santos expressed satisfaction over the GDR aid for Managua's reconstruction. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

TRADE TALKS WITH GUYANA--A delegation of the Republic of Guyana headed by special government delegate W. Lee had talks with Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Heinz Sachse on GDR deliveries to Guyana. Lee stressed the traditional and successful development of economic cooperation between the two countries. He said that machinery and equipment as well as the consumer goods supplied by the GDR have substantially contributed to Guyana's economic development. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

PDRY TRADE TALKS--A PDRY trade delegation currently in the GDR had talks with GDR foreign trade enterprises and was also received by Peter Fritsche, director general at the Foreign Trade Ministry. On this occasion, questions of the further development of economic and trade relations between the GDR and PDRY were discussed. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

KADAR, LAZAR GREET KANIA, PINKOWSKI

LD061540 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Janos Kadar has greeted by telegram Stanislaw Kania, the new first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the MSZMP and on my own behalf, Janos Kadar's telegram states, I send you my comradely greetings on the occasion of your election to the post of first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. I wish you productive work in your new responsible post in the realization of the tasks worked out by the Polish United Workers' Party and of the objectives of the Polish people engaged in the building of socialism.

Our party and the Hungarian people follow with great attention and sincere sympathy and solidarity the gigantic work being carried out by Polish communists to overcome the difficulties arising along the path of building socialism, to bring about the further prosperity of the Polish People's Republic and to strengthen the cohesion of the socialist countries. It is my conviction that the internationalist cooperation of our parties and the friendship of the Hungarian and Polish peoples will develop in a constructive way in the future, too, and for the benefit of the cause of realizing our common aims, of peace and of socialism, concluded Janos Kadar's telegram addressed to Stanislaw Kania, the new first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the government, also addressed his good wishes by telegram today to Jozef Pinkowski on the occasion of his election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland.

SFRY YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS, HOLDS TALKS

LD091822 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 9 Sep (MTI)--The delegation of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federal Conference, under the leadership of President Dr. Vasil Tuprkovski, paid a visit to Hungary. The delegation held talks on Tuesday with Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary (KISZ). Discussions centered on actual questions of the international, especially the European youth movement, on the development of cooperation between the Hungarian and Yugoslav youth federations.

OFFICIALS ATTEND BULGARIAN ENVOY ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

LD091851 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 9 Sep (MTI)--On occasion of the 36th anniversary of Bulgaria's liberation, Boncho Penchev Mitev, ambassador to Hungary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Tuesday gave a reception at the embassy. The event was attended by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee; Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council; Mrs. Ferenc Cservenka, vice-president of the National Assembly; Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister; Janos Berecz, head of the HSWP CC Foreign Affairs Department; Istvan Hetenyi, finance minister; Peter Veress, foreign trade minister; and Istvan Roska, deputy foreign minister. Present were several leaders of the diplomatic corps accredited to Budapest, as well as many social, economic and cultural figures of Hungary.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER VERESS RETURNS FROM ROMANIA

LD091022 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 8 Sep (MTI)--Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress of Hungary, invited to Romania by Vice-Premier and Foreign Trade Minister Cornel Burtica, surveyed with his Romanian partners the course of implementation of the 1980 trade protocol during cordial talks. They exchanged views on ways of boosting goods traffic and economic cooperation. Peter Veress has returned to Budapest.

PARTY-STATE LEADERS ATTEND DPRK EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD091416 Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, September 8 (MTI)--Kim Yong-sun, Budapest ambassador of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, gave a reception on Monday at the embassy to mark the 32nd anniversary of the foundation of the Korean PDR. The ceremony was attended by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Communist Youth League; by Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Lajos Faluvegi, deputy premier; Vilmos Saghy, minister of home trade; Kalman Abraham, minister for constructions and urban development; Vencel Hazi, deputy foreign minister; and several outstanding representatives of the Hungarian political and social life.

PUJA TO LEAVE FOR FRG 10 SEPTEMBER

LD091906 Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 9 September (MTI)--Frigyes Puja, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, will leave for an official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany on Wednesday, September 10, at the invitation of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign minister of the FRG.

PAL LOSONCZI LEAVES FOR TOUR OF AFRICA

LD100836 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, is setting off for a tour of Africa. Laszlo Krasso reports from Ferihegy Airport:

The first stop in Pal Losonczi's official friendly visit will be Ethiopia. He will then go to Tanzania, Mozambique and Zambia. Pal Losonczi is accompanied by Mrs Janos Keserue, minister of light industry; Gabor Soos, state secretary for agriculture and food; Robert Garai, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Tibor Melega, deputy minister of foreign trade. Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council; Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council; and several members of the Presidential Council and of the government have come to see them off at Ferihegy Airport.

KADAR ADDRESSES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY GROUP

LD092014 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 9 Sep (MTI)--The Budapest group of National Assembly representatives held a session on Tuesday in Budapest. The session was attended and addressed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

At the session Karoly Kovacs, leader of the group of representatives, informed his colleagues on the preparations for the autumn session of the Hungarian National Assembly.

OVARI TOURS GODOLLO, ATTENDS UNIVERSITY CEREMONY

LD091234 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Miklos Ovari was a guest in Godollo today. The member of the party's Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee inspected the town's new cultural center and then visited the Stromfeld housing estate. The Central Committee secretary's program ended at the University of Agricultural Sciences where he attended the ceremonial opening of the academic year.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ROME--Budapest, 9 Sep (MTI)--MTI reports from Rome: Dr. Janos Szita, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic accredited to Rome, presented his credentials to Alessandro Pertini, president of the Republic of Italy, on September 9. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 9 Sep 80 LD]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO KUWAIT--Dr Rezso Trautmann, deputy chairman of the Presidential Council; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Antal Apro, chairman of the National Assembly; have received Erno Horvath, our country's ambassador accredited to the State of Kuwait, who will proceed to his post in the near future. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Aug 80 p 21 AU]

INTERGOVERNMENTAL SESSION WITH FINLAND--The 10th session of the agriculture, food industry and forestry section of the Hungarian-Finnish Mixed Intergovernmental Economy and Cooperation Committee has been concluded in Budapest. The two delegations were led by Dr Gabor Soos, secretary of state of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Supply, and Dr Samuli Suomela, Finnish agricultural director general. "On the basis of the 5-day talks, it was established that cooperation has brought favorable results for both sides and mutually obtained research results based on technical-scientific cooperation have been particularly well used. It was decided to extend technical-scientific cooperation to the areas of milk industry conservation and the use of low-value timber species in energetics." [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 31 Aug 80 p 4 AU]

KANIA ATTENDS PARTY VOIVODSHIP MEETING IN KATOWICE

LD091922 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Similarly to Gdansk yesterday, a conference of the voivodship party aktiv is taking place today in Katowice.

The conference is dealing with the numerous tasks of the party organization in the country, tasks ensuing from the present social and political situation.

The voivodship conference of the party aktiv is attended by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee, and Andrzej Zabinski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

Opening the debate Zdzislaw Grudzien, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Katowicz Voivodship party committee, said that the unanimous decision adopted by the sixth plenum to entrust the post of Central Committee first secretary to Stanislaw Kania can count on the full support of the inhabitants of Silesia and the basin.

Of decisive importance at present is the consolidation of the party and its basic links in the workers milieu. It is necessary to draw conclusions from recent events and to consistently eliminate errors and shortcomings.

The conference dedicated a great deal of attention to the activities of the trade union movement and to a better utilization of the qualifications of experts in economic practice.

Those taking the floor included miners from Wujek and Czerwone Zaglebie, secretaries of town and enterprise party organizations, and trade union activists. They stressed the need to observe the norms of party and social life. They expressed anxiety over the prolonged work stoppages.

Speaking at the conference, Andrzej Zabinski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, referred to the talks with the striking work forces in Szczecin and in the basin and pointed to the need to restore the trust in the party and to live up to the expectations of the nation and sentiments prevailing in the community. The duty of all Poles is to strengthen the state, to participate in the national renewal and to step up the requirements levied on everyone irrespective of the type of work and the position held.

Next to take the floor was Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee. He said that it is necessary to find an answer to the question: After 36 years of socialist building and unquestionable achievements, and despite the high position of the party recognized by millions of Poles, why has the longest and heaviest strike wave rolled across the country?

At certain times the strikes affected all voivodships, including Silesia. The strikes, Stanislaw Kania said, reflected the workers' protest against distortions and errors in management.

He added: From the very beginning, the political solution relies on talks and dialogue aimed at reaching agreement. During critical moments, when conflicts take on a mass character, confidence in the party and its authority in the nation become the most important matter. The method of dialogue has been fully proved, and thanks to the patient and consistent actions, the strikes have lost their mass character.

Throughout the party--the first secretary of the Central Committee emphasized--the question is being asked: Why did such events take place and what is the road leading away from them. The reply must be deeply and well considered. It is important that there must be many changes. But a hundred times more important is the question: What must be changed within ourselves?

He said: In the new situation, we must approach the tasks facing us in a new way. What must be changed in the work of the central party organizations? We must restore the principles which are inseparably linked with socialism and with the ideals of our party.

He added: Good pay is not enough to make the citizen feel satisfied. The citizen must know that his dignity is respected. The foundation for activity lies both in ideology and in the policy of the party. When the policy is understood and accessible to all, it liberates a tremendous force that mobilizes; it proves that the party is efficiently leading the nation.

The first secretary of the party Central Committee then spoke on the question of trade unions. He stated that we must view this matter penetratingly, calmly and with firmness.

He said: We stand for the unity of the trade union movement. Unity constitutes our great achievement, and we will take care of it. We must develop the movement aimed at the renewal of trade unions with enthusiasm. They must be partners with the administration and defenders of workers' rights. Much depends, too, on the unions themselves. They must act in such a way as to become the true representatives of the workers. [Warsaw in English to Europe at 1830 GMT on 9 September, in a report on Stanislaw Kania's remarks at the Katowice meeting, notes: "The party first secretary said the party does not deny the workers the right to set up new, self-governing trade unions."]

We are facing great tasks: restoration of the market balance, which has been disrupted, and improving the methods and effectiveness of management.

[In a short report on the Katowice meeting, Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 2300 GMT on 9 September, notes: "Taking the floor, First Secretary of the Central Committee Stanislaw Kania stated, among other things, that now the methods of management and methods of exercising the leading role of the party must change. We will discuss this at the plenary session of the Central Committee; personally, I endorse the voices of the comrades who suggest the convening of an extraordinary party congress, Stanislaw Kania said."]

He added: The wisest minds and the best experts must be mobilized to think on this subject. We must resort to men of science and practice to answer to the question of how we can restore our economy to good health. We are being weighed down by an enormous burden of debts. Our entire coal exports to capitalist countries are not enough even to pay the interest on our loans. In addition to emergency measures, we must reconsider the whole system of management and planning.

We will create, Stanislaw Kania said, the widest possible field for the development of the initiative of people who manage our economy. We must exploit their full potential.

We will take great care, the first secretary of the Central Committee then said, to treat justly all voivodships. But everyone in Poland must understand that here, in Silesia, abide the most powerful sources of strength for the whole country. This must be a strong and an unfailing source. Silesia and its working class, its party organization was, is and will remain like that, Stanislaw Kania declared.

JABLONSKI, PINKOWSKI ATTEND PARTY MEETINGS IN KRAKOW, POZNAN

LD101018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Plenary sessions of the party voivodship committees are in progress in several regions of Poland. They are discussing the current social, economic and political situation in the country and in individual voivodships. Against this background the tasks for party echelons and organizations for the near future are being defined.

A Krakow party committee plenum is attended by Henryk Jablonski, member of the Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of State.

At the same time, voivodship conferences of party aktivists are being held. At the conferences concrete conclusions are drawn for the activity of party members as a result of the discussion evaluating the present situation.

An aktivists' conference in Poznan is attended by Premier Jozef Pinkowski, member of the party Central Committee Politburo. The voivodship plenums of the party organizations and the conferences have as their leading theme the questions of speediest possible return to the normal rhythm of work in enterprises and making up the production backlog. Specific problems concerning individual voivodships and dealing with economic policy and issues of a social nature are also analyzed.

VOIVODSHIP PARTY CONFERENCES CONTINUE THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

LD092208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2103 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Voivodship party aktiv conferences, which have made penetrating evaluations of the current situation in the social, political and economic fields in the country and in the voivodships, also took place today in Lodz, Torun, Kielce, Lomza, Zielona Gora and Olsztyn.

During the conferences, concrete plans were made for dealing with the tasks facing party branches and levels. The discussions at the conferences dealt with problems on which the attention of all Poles is centered--problems concerned with the fundamental duties of party members.

During the discussions, through pentrating examinations expressing various viewpoints and through critical and self-critical exchanges of views, explanations were made of the causes of the events of recent weeks, and the consequences resulting from the proposals and demands made by the working people and addressed to the authorities, to the economic administration, to trade union and social organizations.

The need for the earliest possible guarantees for the implementation of the just proposals was underlined, so that the efforts of the working people will be centered on this effort. At the meetings, stress was also laid on the fact that the present situation places particular responsibility on party members. This concerns especially the ability to face the difficulties, to have constructive attitudes to the daily tasks and to be able to draw attention to the proper use of the means of social democracy.

Leaders Attending

LD091914 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Voivodship conferences in party aktivs have been held today in Lodz, Torun, Kielce, Lomza, Zielona Gora and Olsztyn. In Lodz the conference is attended by Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; in Torun by Andrzej Werblan, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; in Kielce by Jerzy Waszczuk, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; in Lomza by Jerzy Muszynski, chairman of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission; in Zielona Gora by Waclaw Piatkowski, director of the Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department; and in Olsztyn by Andrzej Wazyk, deputy director of the Central Committee Organization Department.

Further Voivodship Meetings

LD100652 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Plenary sessions of party voivodship committees will be held today in Bialystok, Chelm, Skierniewice, Wloclawek and Wroclaw to discuss the current socioeconomic situation in the country and in these regions.

PAP CALLS AFL-CIO AID TO POLISH UNIONS 'INTERFERENCE'

LD101212 Warsaw PAP in English 1120 GMT 10 Sep 80

[By PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski]

[Text] Washington, 10 Sep (PAP)--The AFL-CIO initiative to lend "aid and counsell" to the independent trade union movement in Poland has raised much confusion in the U.S. and on the international arena.

The AFL-CIO action has every marking of interference into the internal affairs of the Polish nation and government and as such contradicts the official line of the Washington administration.

It is known that the U.S. administration endeavoured to stop the AFL-CIO leaders from intervening into Polish affairs. Edmund Muskie had a long talk with the AFL-CIO president, Lane Kirkland, on the subject, but to no avail.

In an interview for the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT weekly Kirkland confirmed his and the AFL-CIO's different stance. Kirkland's statements leave no room for doubt what is the actual aim of the AFL-CIO which even in the U.S. conditions is regarded as conservative and which has never concealed its rabid anti-socialist programme. This aim is to intrude upon the new Polish trade union movement with a line of action which is inimical to the foundations of the Polish socio-political system and Poland's alliances.

Kirkland believes that the trade unions should be anti-government and takes it for granted that they will represent an anti-Soviet orientation and a political opposition. Kirkland has entrusted his AFL-CIO an important task in his interpretation of the new Polish trade union movement.

Obviously, Kirkland has the right to express his own opinions, but so has a Polish journalist who, consequently replies that Kirkland's "aid" can only do harm to the interests of the Polish trade union movement and Poland herself. The aid and counsel action is not intended in good faith and out of genuine concern for Poland's weal. It is nothing else but part of an anti-socialist campaign hitting at Poland's basic interests and the Polish raison d'etat. It is no help and runs fundamentally counter to Poland's search for desirable solutions to its internal problems.

WARSAW TELEVISION INTERVIEWS KISIEL ON ECONOMY

LD092145 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Jerzy Redich interview with Henryk Kisiel, vice premier and chairman of the Council of Ministers' Planning Committee--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Chairman, the country's economic situation is difficult. What are the main problems?

[Answer] It is indeed difficult. The main problem rests in the fact that simply what we had in our plan, amended in the Sejm in June as regards industrial and agricultural production, will not be achieved in industrial production because of the July-August events and in agricultural production because of natural events.

The data at our disposal at the moment testify that industrial production will be threatened by one point [as heard] which amounts in absolute figures to Z30 billion. Taking into consideration the fact that part of that production is tied through co-production to partners, thus reflecting on the production of the final product, we must figure that these losses might be higher still.

The cereals are virtually out of the fields now; we must reckon that as compared with the plan we will be 1.5 million tons of grain short. It is true that it is more than last year as regards grain, more than 1 million tons [as heard], but at the same time the estimates now indicate that as regards root vegetables our production will be lower; potatoes by some 8-9 million tons, and also sugar beet by some 3 million tons. In this connection the planned loaf of bread in the shape of the national product to be shared will be somewhat smaller.

[Question] This means production shortages in both industry and agriculture. Mr Chairman, what are the means to counter these difficulties?

[Answer] Emergency and long-term measures. We have already taken emergency measures by issuing an appropriate decision of the Council of Ministers which instructs ministries to carry out as soon as possible a review of the possibilities everywhere where economic accounting will allow us to do so--to stop investment production and use the means and materials, energy and everything connected with such production for the production of market goods, or for export. But I emphasize that export production must be equal to market production, because increased exports give us the possibilities [words indistinct] because we have debts and a great need for imports, and because we have to have money to pay for them.

[Question] Yes, but are there any mechanisms which in addition to the instructions given to industrial enterprises might be introduced to effect such changes in production?

[Answer] In this case, in this short time period it must be possible to create means which might simply direct human motivation through a full understanding of the situation through honest attitudes to work, through economies in production, the lowering of costs, of materials, energy saving and thus to direct all that has been saved for increasing production. Every gram of cereal, every gram of milk must be better processed in order to yield more.

[Question] Everybody in the nation is interested mainly in the market situation, that means, the lack of balance in the market. The raises that are already being made in wages, pensions, assistance payments and so forth bring additional amounts of money to the market. What should be done to produce things which this money can buy?

[Answer] We must have the goods. We must produce more. Maneuvering in foreign trade is almost impossible. I say almost impossible, because I have already spoken of GDR assistance, and Premier Jagielski has spoken of Soviet aid. We are expecting further help in this sphere: Other socialist countries will help us. But we will have to pay for this aid in the future. This aid is a factor which may help us to increase such production. But first, as editor Rakowski said yesterday, we need an honest attitude to work. It is necessary to appreciate this difficult situation right away. And it would be irresponsible on my part if I said today that tomorrow I will produce out of the blue a financial and economic system which will affect actions and motives.

[Question] But I understand that the Planning Committee is thinking about this, too.

[Answer] It is thinking about it. We have made a decision to set up very speedily a commission headed by the premier to begin introducing all that can be introduced on 1 January. Yesterday's conference with the voivode and the decision on Saturday of the Council of Ministers on the decentralization of prerogatives for the local authorities, for the national council's first of all, for voivodship offices, for parish offices, testifies that we want to go in that direction, aiming at the widening of the prerogatives of enterprises, the prerogatives of national councils, to count on human initiative, local initiative, to create conditions for a harmony of interests concerning all society and the interest of every worker and workforce.

[Question] The widening of prerogatives but also enhanced responsibility.

[Answer] Of course, the question of responsibility is also a question of an honest calculation comparing the means at one's disposal with the results achieved by the one who was in charge of those means. In this respect we still sometimes lack good measuring instruments. But this must be done, and it must be done very soon.

REPORTAGE ON RETURN TO WORK, STOPPAGES COUNTRYWIDE

Poznan Newspapers Published

LD091722 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] As a result of an agreement reached earlier between the enterprise strike committee and the printing industry amalgamation, the workforce of the Poznan printing works has discontinued the strike and resolved to print GAZETA ZAOHODNIA and EKSPRES POZNANSKI today and apologize to readers for the delay. At noon, both dailies were on sale in kiosks.

Enterprises Working 'Rhythmically'

LD091552 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] From reports flowing in from throughout the country it transpires that an increasing number of workforces and enterprises are now working rhythmically, making good the production shortcomings that have arisen in recent months.

Continuing Strikes

LD090910 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Unfortunately, as transpires from reports received by PAP from local correspondents, strikes continued today in various enterprises or in production departments. For a week now the workforce of the voivodship transport enterprise in Tarnow has been on strike. Municipal transport is only partially maintained by works' buses. Reports on strikes have also come, among others, from Piotrkow Voivodship, where the workforces of Sigmatex and an engineering plant in Radom region have gone on strike. In Bialystok Voivodship, printers in a publishing enterprise are not working. In the Bydgoszcz region, the glass foundry Irena in Inowroclaw is on strike. In the Opole region, there are stoppages in Frotex, in Purdnik and the Opolanka in Dylaki. In Olsztyn Voivodship there is a strike in a knitwear plant Morena in Bartoszyce. In Tarnobrzeg area the strike in the Machow sulfur mine is still going on.

At the same time reports are coming in about the end of strikes in enterprises which suffered stoppages last week. Today, the workforce of the WSK plant in Mielec has returned to work. In an agreement signed the workforce of the plant undertook to make good the losses resulting from the 5-day strike. In this connection the workforce has decided to give up the next workfree Saturday.

On Monday afternoon the workforce of the largest fodder plant in Bialystok region went back to work, and today the workforce of the knitwear plant in Tomaszow Mazowiecki.

Let us hope that common sense will prevail. Poland now needs work, work and once again work.

Further Details

LD091910 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Here is a PAP report: PAP correspondents in certain towns report stoppages at some enterprises or at individual plants have continued today. At the same time reports are pouring in on the cessation of stoppages at enterprises hit by stoppages last week.

The workes at the Mielec transportation equipment factory returned to work today. In an agreement signed today the workers agreed to make good the losses caused by the 5-day work stoppage. In view of this, the work force decided to work on the coming free Saturday. The work force at the Fasty Works--the biggest of its kind in the Bialystok Voivodship--returned to work on Monday afternoon. The work force of the cotton industry works in Tomaszow Mazoiecki returned to work on Tuesday.

Szczecin Factory Production Data

LD090934 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpts] A high rate of production is being maintained at the Gdansk and Elblag Voivodship enterprises. Workforces are trying to make up as soon as possible the backlog caused by strikes. The executive of the party voivodship committee has met in Elblag to discuss the basic problems raised by the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum and tasks arising from them for the voivodship party organizations.

More agreements are being signed in Szczecin workplaces on the methods of dealing with workers demands. Protocols have been signed recently at the Transbud Enterprise, the municipal and housing economy enterprise and at postal establishments. The fact that the Odra fish processing plant is working so well is due to the record catches by trawler crews who exceeded the August plan by 20 percent, while this year Odra catches have increased by one third.

Agromet-Famarol of Slupsk, which produces farm machinery, also makes beet combines and rotating mowers. The factory has also prepared a number of spare parts for its machines. This year the value of these parts was Z520 million--twice as much as last year.

PARIS RADIO INTERVIEWS POLISH TELEVISION OFFICIAL

LD090844 Paris Domestic Service in French 1720 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Interview with Andrzej Bilik, deputy editor in chief of Polish television, on "The Phone Is Ringing" Program, presented by Claude Guillaumin--live]

[Excerpts] [Guillaumin] First I want to ask you whether Gierek's illness is enough to explain his departure?

[Bilik] Whether this illness explains everything, completely explains his departure, I would say yes and no, that is, that the question is more complex. Let us say that life is sometimes the most original stage director [metteur en scene]. It is true that there were people in Poland who were saying that it was perhaps time for the first secretary to go and who blamed him in part for what was happening in my country. He probably would have gone, perhaps not on Friday night, perhaps in a few weeks, perhaps in a few months, but in any case I think he would not have remained for more than a few months at the head of the Polish party.

[Guillaumin] Why was Kania chosen?

[Bilik] It is true that Kania is not yet very well known or very popular in Poland, and the blame for this rests primarily on us, that is the press, television and radio people and the Polish mass media authorities. Why? Because in recent years we concentrated quite wrongly on primarily three people heading the Polish state and party, that is Gierek naturally, Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, and Jarowicz, and then Babiuch who was prime minister, while the other political leaders of the country were relatively little known.

[Guillauman] This was a sort of personalization of power; this does not correspond very well to the regime, does it?

[Bilik] Yes, exactly. Gierek, for example, was often criticized for precisely this.

[Guillaumin] You mean that Kania will probably pursue a more collegial policy?

[Bilik] Completely different.

[Listener's question] Does the Polish working class still see itself reflected in the bureaucratic apparatus of state communism?

[Bilik] I think this is one of the essential questions now being asked in Poland, whether the working class still really sees itself reflected in the party apparatus, in the party, and so forth. Listen, on this point the reply cannot be very simple; otherwise it would be simplistic. Naturally there are serious problems concerning the links between the working class and the PZPR. It has been recognized with all sincerity that in recent years the developments of life in Poland, in the life of the party, even within the party, have not contributed either to tightening links between the workers and the party or to workers trust in the party. What people say today, what I can tell you myself, is my personal stand.

I think that it is true that these links were not strong lately. There were serious problems on this subject. I hope, as Kania said in his inaugural speech, that these links can be reestablished, that if the working class does not wholly see itself within the party it will again recognize itself in the party since in the end it is their party. This is to say that there is a great deal of criticism within the working class but this is not so much criticism of the party as such; it is criticism of certain representatives of the party and thus criticism of certain policies followed by certain people. People are criticizing errors, so to speak, they are not criticizing programs, they are not criticizing socialism, but errors in the application of socialism.

[Guillaumin] Will this issue of the right to strike which is included in the 21 demands of the Gdansk workers and which is mentioned in the agreements with the party and the government, will this right to strike be maintained?

[Bilik] This is certain and sure. I see no other way. First, you see that the strikes are continuing; that means that strikes exist; that means that in practice they are legal since they exist. But second I know that all the necessary documents and the necessary decisions for strikes to be legalized really are being prepared, that work is underway on preparing them.

[Listener's question] My question concerns the future: What would happen if the Warsaw Pact armies arrived in Poland, what would the Polish Army's position be?

[Bilik] Your question, which was if the Warsaw Pact armies entered Poland, what would the Polish Army have done, or something like that, wasn't it?

Well, listen, first I would like to totally reject this possibility. I do not think that there was a single Pole who really believed in this possibility. And I think it is better absolutely not to foresee this possibility and thus not to answer the rest of the question.

[Guillaumin] I am coming back to the question put by a preceding listener which we forgot: I apologize to him. He asked us why the opposition to the present regime is by workers and not intellectuals. How do you explain this?

[Bilik] I think this is also a very important question. Opposition to the regime, I would say something else; I propose another wording; for me there is not opposition to the regime but opposition to certain procedures, if you wish, of the regime, to certain actions by the regime, to a certain policy. It is true that this opposition was primarily by the workers, although there were also intellectuals who supported this opposition, but I would say immediately that this workers' opposition is a confirmation of Marxism. That means that it is the working class which is the most important force in a system like ours, that is the decisive force. Thus I find it is completely natural that it should be the workers who demonstrate first and foremost.

[Guillaumin] A last question, since unfortunately we are reaching the end of the program, that is the role of the church.

[Bilik] I do not think we have ever hidden the role of the church, which is quite important in Poland. But until now experience has shown that this role was always much more important when the church tried to act in a destructive way than when it wanted to be constructive. Thus if there were priests who called here and there for opposition to the authorities at the local level, they were often heard, listened to. When the cardinal primate of Poland called constructively about 2 weeks ago, if I remember rightly, for an end to the strikes, he was not listened to very much. But this being said, I want to stress absolutely the role that the Polish church is playing, a totally positive role and totally moderate role in our difficult situation, above all economic, but also poltical.

[Guillaumin] Finally, Andrzej Bilik, is the present crisis in your country on the way to a solution, or is the crisis likely to be long?

[Bilik] I think we are at the beginning, but only at the beginning, of a way to solving it.

PLANNING OFFICIAL ON CHANGES IN ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

LD051716 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with Planning Commission official Erwin (Kicinski); date and place not given--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Everybody is interested in the announced changes in management system. I would like to talk about these matters with Erwin (Kicinski), deputy director of the team planning the economic functioning system at the Council of Ministers Planning Commission. Perhaps we could begin our talk by describing what your institution is doing to implement such management changes.

[Answer] I can say that work is going ahead at full steam. Appropriate conditions have been created for this work. First of all there is almost general agreement that the system of economic management is in no small measure responsible for the social and economic difficulties which have arisen.

There is also agreement concerning a second element; that is, that changes, essential changes in the management system should enable new social energies to be released. They should, briefly, ensure a release of great thrift and full responsibility for results at every working position, at every level of management.

[Question] What organizational steps have been taken?

[Answer] I would like to say that in this sphere certain decisions have been made which contain many new elements. We have tried to combine three elements: professional competence, social consultations and authority, which is indispensable for implementing changes. Stated more plainly, ensuring changes in the management system [words indistinct].

This corresponds with the structure of organs which will deal with the preparation of this kind of charter for the economic management system. The project and variants of the project will be worked out by a working team composed of well-known experts in this field. Next, these variants will be subjected to discussion, consultation and judgement by a consultative council composed of a large number of persons representing all the professional and social groups in Poland. Members of the council will be workers, directors, political and economic activists from various levels and representatives of science.

The economic management system commission will be the third level. It will decide on the adoption of certain variants which will subsequently be subjected to a public discussion. We expect the work to progress rapidly, which means that the basic project, with variants, for changes in the functioning of enterprises and in central planning will be prepared within 2 months at the latest. Decisions should be made as to the choice of the basic variants to be submitted to public opinion after not more than a month, so that probably before the end of the year the project will be the subject of public discussion, and the results of this public discussion will contribute at the beginning of next year to its completion, to the shaping of the charter for the functioning of the economy, which means a set of principles on the basis of which the functioning of enterprises and of central planning will be shaped.

[Question] Can you state in a few points in which direction the changes in the management system will move?

[Answer] We have in mind a self-governing enterprise, more briefly, an enterprise in which every worker will have a feeling of full responsibility for the economic results of the enterprise, because he participates in managing it. At the same time his earnings, his social situation will depend on the results achieved, on the performance of the enterprise and not on haggling for tighter plan schedules with the superior unit. We have such an enterprise in mind and the changes should move in this direction. At the same time central planning should be relived of the function of detailed intervention in matters pertaining to the correct steering of production and supply. This should be done in direct contacts between the enterprises concerned.

The function of central planning should be to direct economic stability, to direct the distribution of national income, to direct the distribution of income among various population strata, and to protect bases for future economic development by making appropriate strategic decisions. Chiefly, it should influence the shaping and realization of major programs for streamlining technological progress--this great technological progress which requires a long period of time to create, prepare, realize and coordinate.

Such technological progress may not be very profitable at first. Therefore, the intervention of the central level and its contribution to realizing technological progress is indispensable, because the enterprise has by its nature a rather short-term planning framework in which it seeks to maximize its production. Hence central planning should in such a manner ensure harmony between the short-term and long-term interests of the working people.

UNION COUNCIL COMMISSION TO OVERSEE PRICES

LD082046 Warsaw in English to Europe 1600 GMT 8 Sep 80

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Text] Much is being said these days in Poland about the need to introduce an effective system of prices and cost of living control. The first matter is already being attended to in earnest through the speedy action of the government in setting a long list of basic consumer articles and services for which prices will be set solely by the Council of Ministers and the State Prices Commission instead of, as had been the practice so far, in many instances by the economic organizations and the producers. Now, the Central Trade Unions Council has set up a commission to look into costs of living, about which we have a few remarks in Panorama now.

It would be wrong to assume that the cost of living indices had not been available so far in this country. But the fact remains also that those which had been compiled chiefly by the Central Statistical Office were not fully representative of the actual situation. This applies particularly to the failure of the methods used so far in gauging the shopping basket in the various social and vocational groups. The shopping basket also differs from region to region and these were the elements not reflected sufficiently well in the cost of living indices available so far.

It is with this in mind that the Central Council of Trade Unions has now appointed a watchdog commission over cost of living increases whose findings would allow the unions to keep a day-to-day check on the relations throughout the country between wages and prices. That independent reserach on the part of the unions will allow it to intervene when it discovers that official estimates of the family basket of the average Polish family differ from the data compiled by the unions. The trade union commission keeping a watch over cost of living increases includes economic experts, scientists, trade unionists and representatives of the workers.

Among the most immediate tasks facing the commission is a study of the compensation proposed by the government to offset cost of living increases already established, the size of the proposed increases in wages and family allowances and also pensions. Since the standard of living of the average Polish family is determined by many more elements than just the size of the pay packet, the trade union commission will also present its stand on proposed government decisions concerning economic and social policies, primarily the size and structure of consumer goods production, expansion of social facilities, housing construction and many other matters relating directly or indicrectly to the material situation of the average Polish worker.

Not only will the unions express their opinion on the projected decisions but their consent will be eseential for the adoption of such decisions.

SUPREME ADMINISTRATIVE COURT CHAIRMAN ZAWADZKI INTERVIEWED

LD060956 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Sep, PAP--The Supreme Administrative Court inaugurated its activity on September 1. The court's chairman Prof Sylwester Zawadzki was interviewed by PAP in this connection. He said i.a.:

"The establishment of the Supreme Administrative Court has aroused justified hopes of the citizens for better guarantees of possessing an efficient, law-abiding administration, for a consistent protection, in this respect, of individual interests of citizens and social interests.

"The creation of administrative jurisdiction means that all the administrative decisions of essential significance to citizens will be subject to court supervision. Thanks to that every citizen has obtained better conditions to bring an action against the decisions of administration, which actually concern his rights and duties, and which in his opinion were passed unlawfully. Such decisions frequently concern questions most vital to citizens, questions of housing, farming, building, local economy, [word indistinct] etc.

"In practice, the establishment of administrative jurisdiction enriches the hitherto system of civic rights' guarantees allowing the citizens to refer their matters to an organ independent from administration. The establishemnt of administrative jurisdiction is a new and important stage in the implementation of the principles of lawfulness and socialist democracy," the chairman of the Supreme Administrative Court stressed.

ARMY PAPER STRESSES PACT MEMBERSHIP; PATRIOTIC DUTY

LD061222 Warsaw PAP in English 1127 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Sep, (PAP)--In a commentary titled "The basis of Our Security," the Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote:

During the politically hot, restless weeks in August foreign correspondents in Poland stressed with some surprise in their reports that, although so many issues were the subject of heated, intense discussion in the Polish society, no one--without exception--even tried to question Poland's membership in the socialist political and defensive coalition.

This was by no means a coincidence: After Poland's bitter wartime experiences and after 35 years of post-war life every Pole is aware that it is membership in this coalition that is the basic guarantee of the permanence of the security of the Polish People's Republic, a guarantee of the permanence of the benefits of peaceful life, which no one can evaluate better than the Poles.

Historical experience has taught us that only on its own--without infallible alliances--Poland would not be about to effectively counteract imperialist plans aimed at the integrity of Poland's territory, the inviolability of the borders marked out as a result of the victory over Nazism. We know that West German revisionism began to harbour such plans almost immediately after the end of World War Two.

The August events in Poland gave West German revanchists some hope: It is hard not to notice the evident enlivenment in their ranks during the past weeks. Along with tokens of solidarity with Poland's strikers, the press--not only the (?neo-Nazi) papers--and the TV are once more showing maps with the German Reich's pre-war borders, embracing the entire Lower Silesian region, a large part of the Upper Silesian coal basin, Western Pomerania, Warmia and Mazuria.

The leaders of the right-wing opposition emulate one another in attacks on the "Eastern policy" of Social-Democratic and Liberal governments. They call the agreement on normalization of relations with Poland an "unnecessary piece of paper."

Poland, whose safety is guaranteed today by the alignement of political forces in Europe, created by the power to the socialist defence coalition, is itself a very important component of this power. In this situation, our patriotic duty is, of course, contributing to the constant strengthening of the solidarity, cohesion and infallibility of the Warsaw Treaty--the main guarantee of peace, wound up ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

LONG-TERM, IMMEDIATE ASPECTS OF ECONOMIC REORIENTATION REVIEWED

LD062250 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Sep (PAP)--"The realization of the agreements concluded with worker crews as well as the changes in the level of wages and social benefits, announced at the 4th plenum, call for a deep-going reorientation of the economic policy" wrote Polish weekly ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE. The question is what changes and shifts must be made in the economic policy in order to carry out the obligations towards the society.

Discussing the current not easy starting point of Poland's economy, the weekly stressed that the basic positive thing is the change of climate, of the political atmosphere. This is not a measurable factor, but it is extremely important, as it creates a change for initiative. This change can bring tangible material effects, but it calls for a change of criteria in using the production assets. Here are the basic criteria according to the weekly:

"Labour resources in Poland are still far from exhausted. There exist real chances of increasing employment, which would enable production growth and structural changes. However, in order to use this change, there must come about a far-reaching transformation in the policy of employment: This policy must be governed by different criteria than to date.

"The second criterion is raw-(?material) [words indistinct] labour intensity [word indistinct] be substituted for material intensity whenever possible.

"The third criterion in the employment policy should be the possibility of increasing exports or improving its profitabilty.

"The next production asset is fixed property. We also have very big reserves here. The industrial property grew by over 30 percent in the 1975-78 period, whereas production went up by about 22 percent (in constant prices).

"Supplies of intermediate and raw-materials are the most difficult problem. This is at present the toughest barrier. Poland consumes more materials than the developed countries and [illegible] principles of planning and management, as well as the economic and financial system must certainly be changed. At present, these principles run counter to materials saving."

In conclusion, ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE wrote:

"Poland needs a general, organized striving for changing the state of the economy. The changes for this do exist but they call for a deep-going revaluation, a change in the way of thinking, leaving branch, sector or local [word indistinct] aside. This change seeks to be a reserve which should be used as fast as possible, although concrete material effects will take some patient waiting," concluded ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE.

ECONOMIC REFORM 'MOST URGENT MATTER'

LD072238 Warsaw PAP in English 2007 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Sep PAP--In a commentary under the above title Jan Glowczyk wrote in the leading Polish economic weekly ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE that "a social agreement has been reached. It demonstrates both the growing maturity of the Polish working class and, simultaneously, a new quality in the governing of a socialist state. The common denominator of the agreement is not what divides us but what ties us together: the basic interests of the country. The programme of development of the socialist democracy and the programme of leading the nation out of the economic crisis must be based on these foundations.

"The objectives of a summary programme have been settled. Now, what becomes the most important is to set the ways of their realization which, alongside the need of indispensable profound structural changes, makes the issue of economic reform the most urgent matter.

"Obviously, new methods of planning and indicators helping to assess economic activity must become an indispensable component of this reform. This requires time. The greatest chance for this reform, and its essential element, is to base it on the will of the working class and their authentic participation in the production management and distribution."

The paper stressed that "though the preparation of the very economic mechanism takes time, the introduction of the social foundations of the reform is urgent because it is where everything must begin. The lack of the social basis has had a decisive impact on the failure of the to-date attempts at changing the methods of planning and management.

"The mode of planning so far has been actually geared to the social goals. It has to be stressed even more now that these objectives have been corrected.

"The mode of planning must be now thoroughly changed. We are obliged to do it by social agreement. This does not come just to technical changes, to changes in planning, although these are extremely important and difficult. Nor does the problem merely lie in the selection of managing personnel or the willingness of leading specialists at the planning centre. The appropriate proportions in economy are not shaped up by material balances of national economy only, but by political activity--in its fullest meaning."

ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE went on to say: "The social tie and social agreement mean that the solution of contradictions surfacing in the economic interests is possible and real before deciding about the structure of investments, production and division of the national income. This is a well-known problem of reaching agreement on the lines and methods of economic development.

"Only given this basis is it possible to strengthen the central planning of national economy, by which I mean observance of social agreement on the subordination of the economic interests of sectors, branches and regions to the settled hierarchy of social goals. This has nothing to do with a bureaucratic interference in the work of enterprises, branches and sectors.

"I can only reiterate here what I have written earlier that similarly as nobody would solve our own internal matters for us and without us, nobody today will carry out for us the tasks stemming from our social agreement," wrote Jan Glowczyk in ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE.

KULTURA ADVOCATES RESTORING BOND WITH MASSES

LD071502 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Sep, PAP--The current issue of the KULTURA weekly printed an article by editor-in-chief Dominik Horodynski. Excerpts:

"The present crisis is not the first People's Poland has gone through. Every time Poland came out of a crisis it turned out that the truth about public speaking of the truth about our affairs and about us was more important than wage rises or the presence of goods on the market. Alas, each time the situation went back to normal there appeared people who began to manipulate the truth, usually under Marxist guise."

"All of us have to pay for their manipulations and the price is higher each time. The highest price was and is paid by the party, because such manipulations always lead to it breaking the bond with the masses and weakening its leading role"

"Restore the bond with the masses"--is not an old slogan. It is the main and urgent duty for the entire party today. To lead means to generalize and express the aspirations of the working class and the rural population, and all those who contribute to the development of a socialist society and state. To lead means to be able to reconcile sometimes conflicting interests of social groups, regions and economic branches.

"To lead means to restore the bond with the masses, creating mechanisms which would effectively prevent breaking it. The key here is authentic intraparty democracy--the first condition for the development of socialist democracy in the country. This is the order of the day and a pointer for the future", wound up KULTURA.

WEEKLY WARNS AGAINST 'PLAYING WITH NATIONAL INTERESTS'

LD061232 Warsaw PAP in English 1121 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Sep, PAP--"Poland needs today first and foremost wise and quiet ideas and conceptions and not--even in the name of most noble intentions--demonstrations and playing with emotions," writes Jerzy J. Wiatr in the weekly KULTURA, discussing the conditions of a political dialogue. Excerpts:

"The socialist dialogue on amending the People's Republic ought to be clearly and decisively cut off from all the attempts at exploiting it by those who are fighting against the socio-political system of People's Poland, her international alliances, her position in the socialist world.

"The thing is to make the voice in favour of the socialist raison d'etat of People's Poland sound firmly and decisively in an open, frank and bold struggle of ideas. While broadening the socialist democracy, strengthening the conditions of the real people's rule, wiping out everything that is pulling us backwards, we must clearly and visibly set a division line between the internal dialogue of those who care for the socialist development of our homeland and the struggle against the conceptions of forces hostile to this development."

"With all the errors, slips and blames, we have managed over the past 36 years to carry out in Poland a historical work. We have not only lifted up our country from material ruin and secured for it a prestigious position in the world, but also won for Poland such conditions of political development which permits us today to make changes filling the world with respect and even appreciation.

"If despite all the misfortunes and justly criticized mistakes we have gone that far, if today we are secure within our borders, enjoying respect in the East and the West, if we are opening a new chapter in the national history, then we have to remember that these conditions were created by both perseverance and patriotism of the nation as well as by the wisdom and far-sightedness, realism and boldness of the party. One who attacks today the leading role of the party, one who would like to propose its place to some other opposing force--he consciously or unconsciously is playing with the national interests. This was understood by the working class even in the hardest striking days. The more important it is now that in the struggle of ideas, which must accompany the current dialogue on the state and the future of our country, this issue remains clear and straight."

ORIGIN, ROLE OF KOR EXAMINED, CRITICIZED

LD091454 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] [Passage indistinct] divided Europe. For the forces of international anti-communism to win any advantage here on the Vistula would be not so much a tactical, but a strategic success," the daily went on.

"There are (?groups) in Poland which for years now have been playing into such plans. They collaboratewith the Western press, with 'Radio Free Europe', and Deutsche Welle which are hostile to socialist Poland".

"Particularly conspicuous is the activity of the so-called Committee for Social Self-Defence KOR. The origin of this group is mistakenly linked to the events of [word indistinct] 1976. Actually at that time merely a formal declaration of founding KOR was issued and its members moved to open action. The origins of KOR, however, date back to May 1975, when in Geneva a group of assorted dissidents, among them the later founders of KOR, initiated a movement claiming the defence of human and civic rights. From the outset, they planned to move their activity to the territories of the socialist countries. Funds for the financing of this, from the very start anti-socialist group, were secured from subversion centres.

"The social tension which developed on the coast, the rightful protest of the working class provided another excellent occasion for the activists of KOR. This occasion was all the better, as it gave a chance to reach the worker community."

"Strikes and the workers' rightful demands is one thing, and KOR's efforts to link up with the strike early enough to exploit the tide of social discontent is another thing. In no way are the strikes on the coast or in any other place to be identified with KOR's activity, just as the mottos propagated by workers cannot not be identified with the prompting whispers of the 'helpers'."

"From the very beginning of the events, the anti-socialist forces did not care about the price that the country would have to pay for the protracted standstill in a considerable part of the economy. In case of a national catastrophe, the slogans about 'patriotism' preached by KOR people would lose their sense, but those people would have reached their goal.

"Wooing the workers is a long-time and long-range strategy of KOR and similar groups. The drama of the recent days consisted, among other things, in the fact the serviceable whispers of the prompters, who care about workers' affairs only in so far as they serve their particular interests, crept into the most rightful and the most sincere workers' wishes."

DISSIDENTS VIEW CAUSES, OUTCOME OF STRIKES

Creation of Pluralist Society

LD091449 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 6 Sep 80 p 8

[Elisabeth Holte interview with Jacek Kuron: "Kuron: After the Workers Come Poland's Students"]

[Excerpts] "The workers' strikes are over for now, but from the beginning of October new confrontations can be expected. Then the students will be back from vacation and will create new, independent organizations in line with those of the workers. Then there will be the intellectuals with corresponding organizations and demands for greater independence for science and culture, then the consumers, then local groups, then the farmers.

What we are seeing in Poland today is a thorough reorganization of the whole of society to turn it into a democracy based on cooperation between free organizations of equal rank. They will create a pluralist society, unlike today's Poland with one single center of power--the party."

Social Self-Defence Committee (KOR) leader Jacek Kuron told AFTENPOSTEN this at the KOR office in his private, strikingly soberly furnished apartment on Mikiewicza Street in Warsaw, in a sea of papers and with the telephone ringing angrily. On a dining table lay piles of the KOR workers' paper ROBOTNIK and other underground publications. On the desk a lamp with a wobbly shade and an old wine bottle with flowers. The threadbare sofa is a place for visitors to sit, and in the corner of the room is a large carved buffet. Four days have elapsed since Kuron and 28 October opposition members were released, after they had been arrested during the strike that brought Poland to the worst crisis for 10 years.

[Holte] It seems almost incredible that such democratization has become possible in an eastern bloc state. How far will the government let you go?

[Answer] Look at the economy, look at the whole structural crisis in which Poland is involved. The government has no alternative but to allow the process to take its course. But there is of course a limit--and this is marked by any possible attempt by the new democratic movement to paralyze or overthrow the established regime, Kuron said. However, he added that he is unwilling to talk about the possibility of such an apocalypse, since today he does not see any such attempt to take power. This is not because the democratic forces do not want to, but because they are realistic, he added. Nevertheless he admits that the movement could reach a stage where it becomes so strong that it could go too far--Kuron the historian and pragmatist is only too well aware of Poland's geo-political position.

"The Soviet Union wants its military interests in Poland guaranteed permanently. That is where the limit is," Kuron said, thumping the edge of the desk with one hand while chain-smoking "Sport Extra" cigarettes or patting his dachshund Filon with the other. "If necessary the Soviet Union will use tanks to protect its interests, but would of course prefer to have them handled by a well disposed government in Warsaw."

[Holte] Exactly where does the limit lie to what Moscow will allow?

[Answer] "It changes," he said. "The Soviet Union calculates at every moment whether the danger is great enough for it to risk military intervention. Not only would such an intervention tear down the detente that has been built up so laboriously in Europe. The Russians also have Afghanistan to fight against, and would have even bigger problems here. They know this, and for that reason they will in practice allow this new democratization to go quite a long way--unless it endangers the regime." But Kuron adds that the Soviet leadership can define a threat against its interests in many ways.

[Holte] What set the cooperation [between workers and intellectuals] in motion?

[Answer] The bad experiences from earlier struggles. The workers became more aware that there was no usefulness in fighting against the power apparatus and the mistaken policies separately. And in the last 4 years we have prepared ourselves well.

The first time Kuron met strike leader Lech Walesa was in 1977-78, when Walesa was dismissed from his job as an electrician at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk because of trade union activities, and the members of KOR helped him. Since then they have worked together--and on Thursday Kuron was elected chairman of one of the expert committees which will help the workers build up their new organization. And it will be strong. As of Thursday evening 90 percent of workers at the Gdansk shipyard had resigned from the official, party-dominated trade union movement and are now waiting for the new one to complete its organization.

So Kuron has a long, hard fall ahead of him. He will have no time to lecture. But he hopes to finish writing the book for which he has signed a contract with a publishing house: "The Left Without Marxism." So far he has not had time to write more than half of it.

Role of KOR

DW090935 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 8 Sep 80 p 126

[DER SPIEGEL editor Siegfried Kogelfranz report on visit with Polish dissidents in Warsaw]

[Text] Warsaw, Adamamickiewicza 27, ground floor apartment Number 64. The master of the house, Jacek Kuron, 45, is back. He was put under arrest on 20 August at around 1800 together with others of the same political creed, just when DER SPIEGEL wanted to talk with him. This was 11 days ago.

Now Kuron is smiling brightly, he has lost some weight, is a bit paler, is wearing only a white T-shirt--but probably at the moment he would not exchange it for anything in the world.

It comes from Gdansk, from the Lenin shipyard, and bears the red legend--SOLIDARNOSC--SOLIDARITY. This was the name of the mimeographed strike newspaper of the Gdansk shipyard workers, and this is also what the title will be of the official organ of Poland's independent trade unions, struggled for and obtained in Gdansk.

Kuron's wife Grazina, who herself was in the shipyard during the dramatic days, brought this souvenir along. The events in Gdansk and their echo in Warsaw at this hour show that the imprinted word has much more than just a symbolic significance in Poland today.

Just as Kuron wanted to talk, Adam Michnik, 34, storms into the room, still wearing the clothes he wore in jail: Poland's jail bureaucracy releases the prisoners in alphabetical order, hence M comes later than K.

The people who have gathered--released dissidents, friends, journalists--embrace the newcomer and then, just barely released, the dissidents open up as though they had not been arrested a dozen times before, as though spies would not be lurking outside the door.

After this "victory" of the Polish workers says Kuron, the next task is now the gradual democratization of Polish society.

Naturally they want to try to abide by the limits which Moscow's tanks are setting--"yet these limits will shift in all countries under Soviet rule."

Ultimately the Russians, too, will have to demonstrate the realism which the Polish Government has manifested when it yielded to the strike demands.

The Polish Government did not have any choice because this time it was confronted by workers who were organized.

One can see proof of this in that the strike in Gdansk was more than just a spontaneous reaction to price hikes by embittered workers--of which anyone who watched events at the Lenin shipyard was bound to be convinced soon.

"The 4-year activities of a well-organized opposition are showing results," said Kuron at the beginning of the Polish strike wave when there was no talk of Gdansk, where the final decision was made.

The strike was carefully prepared at the Lenin shipyard by KOR representantatives--the Committee for Social Self-Defense established after the 1976 worker unrest--their sympathizers there and by workers already tested in strikes.

Shop stewards [vertrauensmaenner] were trained in individual departments and the workers were drilled for iron stike discipline--most of all to handle the conflict strictly in the shipyward and not in the street. Foodstuffs, medicine and paper was stored, and connections were established with plants in the entire coastal area. Everything worked in line with Kuron's slogan: "Set Up Committees Instead of Creating a Fire."

In Gdansk the KOR people found the worker who became the outstanding symbol figure for the strike without, however, being a "new Lenin," something theoreticians claimed who were far away from the strikers' front.

The convinced Catholic and nationalist Lech Walesa, who kissed the cross and the Polish flag or vice versa, probably does not have much in mind with regard to communism.

He could carry his colleagues away, with a few words he could quickly help them out of a difficult situation. He obviously enjoyed being a workers leader, announcing slogans to carry on or making reports on successes to the people waiting at the gate, always prepared to utter a funny word or sing the national anthem or a church hymn.

Walesa was the lieutenant in the trench, but certainly not in the staff headquarters at the strikers' front. A KOR brain trust was there, adivising the strike committee in every situation and working on the texts to be negotiated with the government from a legal standpoint.

The KOR people certainly saw to it that the 17,000 workers at the Lenin shipyard remained firm with regard to their basic political demands for free trade unions and the right to strike, while showing preparedness to compromise on wage and work conditions.

All of this was in line with the slogan announced by Walesa after the conclusion: "Once We Have Achieved Free Trade Unions, We Can Achieve Everything."

KOR was probably also responsible for the skillfully managed publicity on the shipyard, finding its peak in the fact that the strike leaders ousted the Polish television team because of "one-sided reports" from the negotiation hall, while permitting the ARD television team to stay against the protest of Jagielski, the government's negotiator.

It was specifically the decision of KOR headquarters in Gdansk to have Walesa's voice rise loudly again in the last hour prior to the signing of the agreement ending the strike--when the release of the imprisoned KOR people was involved and when Jagielski claimed that this was not his business but that of the justice organs.

Without a binding promise that those arrested will be released there will be no conclusion, roared Walesa, and if they are not released on Monday, the strike will begain again, he said.

They were released, and just a few hours later they scattered to help organize the new trade unions, because "only a strong and organized partner can force the government to keep to its commitment."

For KOR, Gdansk was just a first step on a "political way"--a completely new one on which no one has ever embarked in the world of real socialism.

Kuron believes that this new socialism can no longer be stopped because "it would be like trying to ladle out the sea with a spoon."

Caution About Future Developments

LD081103 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 4 Sep 80 p 4

[J.L. Perez Regueira interview in Warsaw with Polish Social Self-Defense Committee (KOR) member Adam Michnik: "Relations Between KOR and Polish Strikers are Excellent"--date of interview not specified]

[Text] Warsaw--Question: What is the state of relations between the KOR and the strikers?

Answer: They are excellent. Since its foundation, the KOR has struggled for the idea of social rebuilding in contact with the workers, the intellectuals and all strata of the population.

Question: What are the prospects for the immediate future?

Answer: Following these events, we are in fact capable of organizing the dialogue between government and the self-organized society. The church was hitherto the only real independent force; now it is joined by the new trade unionism.

Question: Do you still fear an armed intervention?

Answer: This is a complex matter. I believe that a stable process in Poland is in the interest both of the Soviet leaders and of ourselves, but, in short, I prefer to be cautious and reply with a "we shall see."

Question: Have the recent events demonstrated that there is a clear political alternative?

Answer: Yes, that is so, but there is a limit, as has been said--that is, the party's leading role and the maintenance of Poland's international alliances.

Question: What is the significance of the recent unity between intellectuals and workers?

Answer: It is a result of the KOR's activity over 4 years among the peasants, the church and the workers, although it was the first time, with the strikes, that this close contact occurred.

Question: How do you interpret the church's moderating stance?

Answer: The church is not a political party, and therefore acts with moderation and responsibility, without seeking a battle against the Communist Party. I particularly approve of the primate's homily.

Question: Do you believe that the Communist Party will start negotiations with the opposition?

Answer: I do not know. There have been very indirect contacts previously, but in fact it cannot be said that the Polish United Workers Party and the KOR have started negotiations.

Question: The KOR has always struggled for a moral regeneration. Will it now undertake other, more direct methods of struggle?

Answer: It is advisable to wait. The situation is not entirely clear, but we will always maintain the methods of social self-defense. With respect to new methods of opposition, we must wait and see what political latitude the system allows.

Question: Do you believe it possible that in the future the KOR and the trade unions will organize themselves in such a way as to form a political party?

Answer: I prefer not to reply.

Question: What is your account of the origin of the strikes?

Answer: The crisis was influenced by two things: The economic crisis itself and the need to protest responsibly and seriously for the first time. This peaceful method--I may call it so--of making demands is a result of the democratic opposition. The opposition, which has always existed, more frequently resorted to violent methods which entailed catastrophes.

Likelihood of Soviet Intervention

LD081309 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 5 Sep 80 pp 1, 5

[Claude Massot report: "The Soviets Will Not Intervene in Poland"]

[Excerpt] Will the Soviets intervene in Poland? Polish, Russian, Czechoslovak, Romanian and Hungarian emigre or exiled dissident intellectuals do not think so, even after the very strong warning which the USSR gave the Warsaw Government on Tuesday.

As is known, Moscow called on the Poles, through the official TASS agency, to "take note not only of the economic implications of their decisions but also of other possible consequences."

Aleksander Smolar, a Polish refugee in France, a representative of the Polish Social Self-Defense Committee and at present in charge of research at the French National Center for Scientific Research, commented: "The Soviets' tone is clearly very harsh. I regard this as a kind of ultimatum telling the Polish Government to go no further in the concessions made to the workers.

"The Soviets are clearly very worried. They are now facing an unknown situation. When they intervened inHungary or Czechoslovakia they did so to prevent those countries from winning back their independence.

"In Poland's case the situation is more complex. The communist government is still in office, the Warsaw Government has always remained loyal to Moscow despite profound crises. The Kremlin hopes that it will continue to be loyal.

"At the same time, however, it is witnessing the formation of independent social forces through the free trade unions. Still more serious: Moscow is noting this growing awareness among the workers, who are forcing the government to relent. The Russians cannot accept a rival power. They are therefore trying to call a halt by a stern warning both to the government and the workers themselves.

"I do not think there will be an intervention in the near future," Aleksander Smolar concluded. "However, the Poles cannot go much further without threatening the security of their country--the USSR's privileged ally.

"I do not think that these events will automatically spread. Things will develop in the neighboring countries if the concessions granted to the Poles are effective in daily life."

'Right to Social Control'

LD091127 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Sep 80 p 3

[Bernard Guetta interview with Tadeusz Mazowiecki, chief editor of an independent Catholic magazine WIEZ, in Warsaw: "A Balance Between Passion and Wisdom Must Be Found"--date of interview not specified]

[Text] Warsaw--Mr Tadeusz Mazowiecki, chief editor of independent Catholic magazine WIEZ, was a deputy for the Catholic group Znak for 10 years--from 1961 to 1971, when he was removed from the candidate lists drawn up by the government. He is chairman of the group of "experts" to which the Gdansk strikers appealed for advice during the negotiations with the authorities. In this capacity he exerted a definite influence on the development of the independent trade union movement. The following are his answers to our questions:

[Question] When the Gdansk agreements were signed 1 week ago, did you think that the free trade union movement was going to spread so quickly?

[Answer] Yes and no. Yes, in that I was fully aware of the fact that this great strike on the Baltic coast--whose main objective was to create independent trade unions- expressed the demands of much broader circles in all parts of Poland. No, because I really did not think the existence of founding committees or independent trade unions as such would come about in so many regions so quickly, after 1 week.

[Question] How do you explain this speed?

[Answer] By the occurrence of a great wave of solidarity strikes right up to the moment when the agreement was signed. Those strikers wanted to obtain the same concessions as the Gdansk workers and as quickly as possible.

[Question] Do you think that the authorities foresaw this extension of the movement?

[Answer] They suspected that the formation of independent trade unions would not be limited to Gdansk: Throughout the negotiations the workers repeated that they rejected that limitation. We were well aware that we were setting a precedent. They knew that it might spread but did not think that it would take such a decisive and widespread form in such a short period of time.

[Question] The agreement therefore contained definite ambiguity on the geographical zone of application?

[Answer] The agreement in fact states that the strike committees and the Interfactory Strike Committee can be turned into committees for setting up new trade unions on the Baltic coast. However, at the same time the agreement states that the government guarantees to respect Article 1 of the law on trade unions. This article recognizes the right of workers and employees to "freely form trade union associations." The agreement also gives the trade unions a consultative role notably in the spheres of planning and wage policy--in other words, problems which are clearly national and not regional.

[Question] Nonetheless the movement's rapid development poses difficult problems for the authorities. For their part the new trade unions will be tempted to consult each other and perhaps to unite in a confederation. Is the Gdansk agreement not likely to be quickly superseded?

[Answer] In signing the agreement, both sides were aware that they were setting a precedent. The situation is developing rapidly but not in an unforeseen way. In the past week I have not heard of any cases in which the authorities invoked a limitation of the Gdansk agreements to the Baltic coast to oppose demands in other regions. At the same time the founding committees must clearly and precisely adhere to the movement's trade union nature.

"Society's Right To Monitor the Government"

[Question] Is it really possible to talk of the purely trade union nature of a movement arising in a country with a one-party system?

[Answer] What we have witnessed in the past few weeks is society's reappropriation of its right to social control. If society no longer has the opportunity to create the government, it must at least have the opportunity to monitor it. That is necessary to all, both government and governed. It is not a question of overthrowing the Polish political system but of bringing about change. If there is no attempt to prevent this from happening, and if the agreement is fully respected, this change will have positive consequences for the economy and public opinion's opportunity to express itself. Maintaining the purely trade union nature of this movement, in full knowledge of the facts, is the essential precondition for its success.

[Question] What are the necessary conditions for maintaining the spirit of compromise which has characterized Poland in the past few weeks?

[Answer] The promises made must be kept. This agreement must not be regarded as a tactical concession and it must be understood that its implementation determines the solution of Poland's serious problems. Unless the authorities are credible, none of our problems can be solved. In drawing up this compromise, all empty words were rejected; fine expressions like the "good of the nation" have begun to have some meaning again. Only by understanding that there is no longer any monopoly on defining the good of the state and that everybody--even the most critical circles--is aiming at the good of the nation will it be possible to come together in a real dialogue and find real solutions acceptable to both sides, preserving everybody's dignity and providing favorable prospects for the country.

I would like this atmosphere to be evident in everyday life, and not just in times of crisis.

[Question] What role can dissident intellectuals like you play?

[Answer] When I arrived in Gdansk carrying the intellectuals' appeal expressing our solidarity and our concern for moderation, I immediately realized that the strikers were in the same frame of mind. They knew how to act and just how far to go. If we helped them in anything it was in expressing what they felt and finding a balance between passion and wisdom. That is the role which independent intellectuals must continue to play.

WRITERS STRESS NEED FOR 'FURTHER DEMOCRATIZATION'

LD061326 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] The recent events in our country were the subject of yesterday's debate at an open meeting of the primary organization of the PZPR at the Warsaw branch of the Polish Writers' Union. The writers taking the floor, when dealing with the importance of the changes carried out, stressed the need for a further democratization and renewal of our political and social life.

The meeting dedicated a great deal of attention to the role of Polish writers in this process. In the course of the meeting, a draft ideological declaration which adopts an attitude to problems experienced by the country and which have a bearing on the destiny of Polish culture was discussed.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON COASTAL STRIKE AGREEMENTS

AU051317 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "That Which Is Most Important"]

[Text] A sense of relief is the most widespread feeling in our country right now and justifiably so. This is because a wise and sound agreement has emerged from the dramatic events of the last few days and from difficult negotiations.

This is of enormous significance. While appealing in the past few days for common sense, prudence and responsibility and while insisting that the Polish people can reach agreement among themselves on every problem whatever, we have stressed that a return to work was one of the most necessary conditions for solving our difficulties. The prolongation of the strikes was a sensitive point in the situation. That is why ending them was the most important task.

The Fifth PZPR Central Committee Plenum assumed the necessary position and accepted by acknowledgement the reports of the government commissions that had been negotiating with workers representatives the demands put forward in Gdansk and Szczecin. Once again the party's basic stand that a way out of the crisis is possible only through agreement with the workers class has been reaffirmed.

At that moment nothing was more important than to make decisions to that effect on the basis of the principles of socialism and of the tenets of our Constitution for the good of the nation and the state. It goes without saying that the promise that the next Central Committee plenum will evaluate the reasons and sources of the crisis and will outline a program for overcoming it is fully valid.

In the heated situation of the past hours and days it was impossible to split hairs when reaching agreement. After all, the stakes were the largest possible: to stem a dangerous course of events; the adopted accords serve precisely this purpose. They were concluded with no other social force than the workers class--a class that has produced the party and is the closest and most important class for the party. Only a policy that gives priority to the dignity, living conditions and rights of workers is a correct policy.

That is why even the most difficult problems, regardless of their reasons and sources, can be solved through a dialogue between the party and work forces, between the people's government and the working people. The decisions adopted by the fifth plenum are a result of the resolve to settle the heated conflict by political methods and by agreed means of constructive action. That is why, notwithstanding the briefness of the fifth plenum communique, the weight of these decisions is great and their correctness and effectiveness are beginning to assert themselves countrywide.

That is also the case with the contraction of opportunities for the activity of the anti-socialist forces. It is a fact that, using all possible methods, those forces tried to interfere in the conflict, to hinder and frustrate agreement and to turn the workers' justified discontent against their interests and against the Polish reasons of state. The agreement reached with the workers restricts the opportunities of the adversaries of socialist Poland to interfere in the difficult discussions about our affairs.

Very difficult and complicated problems still remain to be solved, but it is all the more commendable that in many respects solutions are already appearing and assuming a specific form.

As for other problems, the necessary work is already in progress. Every problem is being discussed and will be discussed in such an all-embracing manner as the good of the country requires. That good also requires action to counter those people whose goal is to aggravate problems and not to solve them.

This is not a place to go into the details of the agreements reached with the workers. Let us recall that the chairmen of the Gdansk and Szczecin government commissions--M. Jagielski and K. Batcikowski--had previously had their positions on the workers demands publicized.

Running information is being provided for the public about government decisions, the activities of the Central Trade Union Council and the decisions and work of the State Price Commission, the Main Statistical Office and the other central bodies--decisions and work aimed at the ad hoc improvement of the situation and the attaining the correct solutions for the future.

The Gdansk and Szczecin agreements will be published. The agreements cover three groups of problems. First, there are the many demands concerning wages, living conditions and social facilities that have been negotiated in the spirit of sensible compromise between the position of the workforces and the country's economic potential.

Second, it was agreed that new, independent trade unions may be set up as part of a renewal of trade unionism and may be organized in a shape and form decided by the workforces themselves. The party fully advocates a profound renewal of trade unionism. The agreements also include the right to strike as a means with which workforces can safeguard their rights after all other means and methods have been exhausted. Both these problems--the shape of trade unionism and the extent of its powers as well as the right to strike--will be given suitable institutional solutions legalized by a new law on trade unions.

The third group of solutions concerns the functioning of socialist democracy. What in fact is at stake are those problems about which correct proposals were made within the party, including those made at the Eighth PZPR Congress. Unfortunately, they often have been ignored.

An agreement always cuts both ways. People may view it in different ways, there may be those who say "too little" and those who say "too much."

As for those who may say "too little"--we have in mind only people of good will, because the genuine opponents of socialist Poland will never be satisfied with any solution respecting our reasons of state and our system--we propose that they search their own conscience for an answer to the question: Which solutions are better--the real ones and those that can be implemented or the unrealistic ones, even though they may seem very popular at first sight? On reflection, everyone will know that only real solutions count, that they must be consistent with the specific potential of the state and the economy and that they cannot be stretched like rubber.

As for those who will say "too much," we have to ask them: What can be more important than an agreement based on the Polish reasons of state and on the principles of the socialist system and reached in a situation in which the only other development would be a further aggravation of the conflict leading to a national tragedy?

The agreements in question are consistent with what we all--simply Poland--need now most of all: peace, work and normal life. Aside from that we need many changes carried out without haste, comprehensively reasoned and balanced, well prepared and based on the broad views of the party, the workers class, and the nation and on scientific proposals, practical experience and on calculations of our forces and resources. It is the resolve of the party and its Central Committee to consistently carry out such changes. This resolve is fully consistent with the needs of our life and our situation.

That was stated at the fourth plenum, which assumed a position that is already helping to work and calm throughout the country. This will make it easier to prepare the next Central Committee plenum, which will make evaluations and will outline a program concerning all the problems of our life and development.

The briefest description of the coming days and weeks is this: Discussion--decisions--work. These three activities will be accompanied by the struggle to ensure that the opponents of socialist Poland are unable to interfere with the process of the difficult but necessary renewal.

All those who deem themselves responsible for Poland have important and urgent tasks to fulfill. The most important of these tasks will be solved by PZPR bodies and organizations --by all PZPR members. That is because of the nature of the leading and serving role of our party vis-a-vis the nation, the state and Polish life. The gradual solving of our difficult problems will be based on this unviolable principle.

CATHOLIC DAILY VIEWS GDANSK, SZCZECIN AGREEMENTS

AU051437 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 1 Sep 80 p 1

[Stef. commentary: "We welcome the Agreement"]

[Text] The agreements signed last Saturday and Sunday by the representatives of the interfactory strike committees in Szczecin and Gdansk and the representatives of the party and the government ended a wave of strikes, which were centered in the coastal areas and which also took place with a varying degree of intensity in many industrial centers of the country. Because in the past few days the latter strikes have been instituted in sympathy with the work forces in the tricity area, we can express the justifiable conviction that the mighty shock is over.

It gives us tremendous satisfaction to know that at no stage of the past crisis did either the political authorities or other bodies of state government or the nation abandon in their thoughts and attitudes the principle of free negotiations, which, it is true, were conducted in an atmosphere of tension and acute polemics as well as an atmosphere of calm and of responsibility for the fate of the nation. The church, and primarily the Polish primate--Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski--have rendered great, unforgettable services in this regard.

The basic political result of the most recent events has been the establishment of independent and self-governing trade unions, which will embody new principles concerning the election and duties of trade unionists and the role and rights of trade unions in the state and social system of People's Poland. We know that this new process is of principal and not marginal significance.

It should intensify and enrich socialist democracy, at the same ensuring that trade unions are not used by specific domestic and foreign forces for attempts to undermine the principles of our system or to disturb its functioning. That is why we are about to face the birth of a phenomenon that is not only a difficult and complicated practical experiment, but also an ideologically and politically important experiment. We should hope that its development will go hand in hand with the same maturity and prudence that marked the discussions leading to it.

The significance of the end of the strikes and of the concluded agreements is obvious. Equally obvious is the fact that a return to a normal situation does not mean that the situation is good. The strikes were a result and not a reason for political and socioeconomic tensions, although they no doubt intensified these tensions. That is why the nation is keenly waiting for a program aimed at generally repairing the economy and the state, including systemic reforms and an extensive and politically oriented attack on the problems, needs and aspirations of our nation. The first outlines of such a program should be presented at the next session of the Sejm and should then be discussed during extensive and genuine consultations with the nation. The socially progressive Pax movement of the Catholics will participate in these consultations to the best of its ability.

TRYBUNA LUDU CONDEMNS 'ANTI-POLISH, ANTISOCIALIST ACTIVITIES'

AU081843 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Sep 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Vain Hopes"]

[Text] Reports from Poland still occupy an important place in the mass media of many countries. A considerable part of the reports are marked by seriousness, honesty and an elementary sense of responsibility.

However, side by side with the evaluations that soberly analyze Polish events on the strength of facts, as expressions of the Polish workers class' efforts to have its demands implemented on the basis of the political principles of socialism, and side by side with the commentaries that point to the international significance of socialist Poland's domestic stabilization and continued march along the road chosen 35 years ago, there are also other evaluations and other commentaries.

Some evaluations and commentaries predict the "development of national anticommunism in Poland, oriented toward the West" and claim that the Polish workers want freedom--that is, "freedom" as understood by the authors of these evaluations and commentaries. Such "freedom" is, of course, completely alien to us. The enemies of socialism and Poland, who are known to us from the Western newspapers and radio stations, have suddenly begun to trickle to the striking workers as if there could be any question of solidarity or a community of aims.

RFE in Munich has no doubt assumed that its moment has arrived at last. In its August programs that station stressed its enormous involvement in the Polish events and did not conceal its wish to use the strikes in the coastal region in order to attack the system and alliances of the Polish People's Republic. All the communiques and programs broadcast by RFE give irrepressibly to understand that--operating within the framework of the already classic antisociaist psychological warfare--that station is using the tactic of belligerent anticommunism and, in particular, hostility to the USSR in order to spread moods directed against our system.

That applies not just to the stations and newspapers that "professionally" practice ideological subversion.

For example, the New York TIMES--openly recalling the attempts of certain Western circles to use the present events in Poland to set our country at loggerheads with its neighbors and allies--has submitted the idea of some "socialism for everyone," that, in the view of the New York TIMES, should replace the social system in the Polish People's Republic accompanied by pressure from the West. The famous London daily THE FINANCIAL TIMES also published similar arguments a few days ago, saying that "Eastern Europe is not a monolith." Discussing Polish events, the daily contemplated the possibility of pitting the "models of rule" in the Polish People's Republic against other socalist countries. The Chicago TRIBUNE has suggested almost the same possibilities.

Those voices express certain political hopes and even postulates--hopes for anti-socialist changes in Poland and, consequently, for a loosening of our country's ties with the Soviet Union, with the entire socialist community. However, when we compare those voices and hopes with the situation as it really is, a simple question poses itself: What is the basis of those hopes?

The striking workers did not provide any reasons for such hopes. There is no doubt that the authors of those insinuations have simply revealed their intentions and have clothed them in a mantle of theses that are glaringly at odds with the facts and with the true state of affairs.

They are taking advantage of a chain of events caused by specific irregularities in our socioeconomic life in order to cast a shadow on Poland, on the Polish people's political understanding and on their loyalty to the principles of socialist domestic order and to socialist orientation in foreign policy.

However, the voices and views cited here must not be understood only as the hopes and wishful thinking of those who express them. The choir of hostile voices also constitutes an attempt to influence the course of events in Poland and, in some cases, to promote ideological and political subversion.

The party and the workers class do not close their eyes to that aspect of the problem. Their reply to such attempts is unambiguous:

The basic tenets of the socialist system, including the fundamental principle of the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party, remain inviolate and unquestioned. The Polish workers class' maturity means among other things that even in an atmosphere of conflict and the emotions associated with it, this class did not pay any attention to the whispers that struck at the bases of the socialist system.

Our principles include the indestructible alliance between people's Poland and the Soviet Union and the organic ties in all spheres of life between our country and the entire community of the socialist states. These fraternal ties are the foundation of our society's political thinking.

Those are the basic truths and they must be restated in reply to those foreign centers that are trying to make capital out of our internal conflicts. It is obvious that those truths show the hopes of the hostile centers to be in vain. We are giving them not only a reply in the form of arguments, but also in the form of activities that cancel out their hopes.

What we must do in the immediate future is to prevent any actions that would give those class-alien foreign centers any reason to promote a campaign striking at the national interests of socialist Poland. What we must do is to be constantly on guard so that our ideological and political adversaries do not disturb the process by which the socialist mechanisms function in Poland.

We are resolutely against anti-Polish and antisocialist centers, which are trying to make capital out of the difficult problems facing our country. This is the position of the Polish workers class and of all our people.

LEWICKI VIEWS POLISH SOCIALIST SELF-GOVERNMENT

AU082135 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Sep 80 p 1

[Franciszek Lewicki article: "Socialist Self-Government"]

[Text] It is no accident that in our country the subject of self-government becomes one of the main subjects in the situations of social tensions and conflicts. It is because self-government is part of the practice of socialist democracy and every conflict is as a rule caused by disrespect, violation or distortion of the principles of that democracy. That is precisely why that political subject and problem is so enormously important.

Self-government concerns many spheres of social life and is of enormous importance everywhere, but we all agree that its greatest importance lies in the organization and structure of economic life, because only with the help of self-government is it possiole to implement the basic slogan of the socialist revolution: the socialization of the means of production.

Formal socialization is accomplished by nationalization of the means of production--that is, by a process of making them "national." However nationalization changes merely the form of property: The production assets cease to be private property and become social property. The real socialization of the means of production is something else, however. Each society studies it and each socialist society works out a specific model, because socialization entails an entire process that depends on many factors, on the maturity of society and on the social consciousness of the workers class and all the working people.

All that sounds like rhetorical argument, nevertheless it concerns life and undergoes tests in social practice. At times such tests are very painful and bitter and produce the conflicts and tensions we are now experiencing in our country.

Our socialist states own the means of production--factories, mines, machines and land--which means that they are socialized. However, they are administered by the administrative-technical apparatus. But it would be naive to think that this apparatus is automatically always able to administer our social property in keeping with social interests just because it has been set up by the socialist states.

It is quite natural that this apparatus seeks to make rapid decisions because of the modern nature of the economy it manages. But that is precisely why people in that apparatus tend to avoid the democratic processes of decisionmaking, because such processes are too slow for them. Such tendencies--they are not rare and they assert themselves at various levels of management--influence management and are responsible for disregarding the truth that management is not only a technique of managing, but also a social process that helps create decisions and the social climate of their implementation.

It is precisely the genuine socialization of the means of production, which the party has always regarded as extremely important, that constitutes the basic element of this climate. Genuine socialization entails the subjecting of the managing apparatus to social control. The duty of this control belongs primarily to the workers class and to its political organization--the party--which represents workers' interests. It also belongs to all bodies of social self-government.

The essence of that control must boil down to efforts to overcome the contradictions between the interests of the managing apparatus and the social interests. Thus, by the nature of its tasks, the managing apparatus inclines toward autocratism in decision-making. Hence its attempts to sidestep or to reduce the role of the self-government bodies. We know those attempts from the histories of many factories in our country and/or trade unions was reduced to accepting the decisions by a higher level of administration. Such attempts have succeeded on numerous occasions.

It was in this soil that technocratism often flourished and openly questioned the working people's competence and ability to share in decisionmaking only because the allegedly increasing complications of the economy required expert managers.

The party must resolutely oppose such attempts and postures. The economy, techniques and technologies are becoming increasingly complicated and requiring increasingly expert skills, but the workers class and the entire society are also acquiring better and better training. This is the first consideration.

The second consideration is that self-government concerns the social and not the technical aspects of management, and this is the most important thing for self-government. He was right who in his polemic with technocratism said that one does not have to be a baker to find out whether a bun is good.

The development of socialist self-government seeks to socialize strategic decisions on the economy and other spheres of economic life. The point is that those decisions should go hand in hand with true support from a given community and that they are consistent with social aspirations because only such decisions enjoy genuine support during their implementation. We know that this is so--not only from the socialist social theory, but also from the practical experience of our party and our country. After all, each one of us treats an injunction "from above" in a different way than he treats a decision of his own or the one made jointly with his community.

At this point we can define the most important quality of socialist self-government. It is the understanding and acceptance of social duties. Just as there is no democracy without discipline (otherwise, as Lenin wrote, it becomes idle prattle and anarchy), there is no true self-government without responsibility for the various sectors of social life about which self-government makes decisions.

Responsibility always entails the feasibility of made decisions. Feasibility entails not only agreement with a community's needs and aspirations, but also with the genuine potential of meeting such needs and of fulfilling such aspirations. We know from practical experience that in most cases self-government helps to increase this potential because it makes it possible to use a community's collective wisdom; it is a platform for the birth and implementation of initiatives and is an opportunity for creatively utilizing for social benefit the talents, abilities and industry of many people.

That is why all forms of self-government must and do have an open character in a socialist society and create opportunities for everyone to take action, if he wants and is able to take action. But such action must be consistent with the general social interest.

This last requirement is especially crucial because self-government must not be used as a cover to protect the interests of groups and the factiousness of individuals. It must not allow parochialism and create branch, departmental and professional divisions. Socialist self-government denotes precisely the ability to see issues and problems against the background of the entire society. That is the crucial quality that distinguishes socialist self-government from self-government in general.

The awareness of that quality must be the basis for all our present activities aimed at improving the work of self-government bodies. Only then will these activities produce a truly great social advantage.

A final issue to end these reflections of socialist self-government: It is not an accident that we return to it in slogans and activities during the difficult times. That is an absolutely normal reaction. We know from experience and almost by instinct that it is necessary for society to close ranks and face the complicated situation and the most urgent problems. It is precisely the correctly understood and implemented social socialist self-government that helps create such a close front.

WRITER HAILS 'COMMONSENSE' OF STRIKE; HOPE FOR FUTURE

LD091303 Paris LE FIGARO in French 4 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Stephan Bratkowski, "well-known Polish writer and sociologist and a principal leader of the discussion group 'Experience and Future'" (DIP): "Poland: The Revolt of the Possible"]

[Text] This revolt is not a revolt of angels. It is a revolt of commonsense. It has taken place in this strange country which is governed by the Communist Party but in which more than two-thirds of its members believe in God, in a country where the party Politburo has absolute power but where almost all major investment decisions, amounting to billions of dollars, have been manipulated by local lobbies or lobbies of various sectors of industry at a lower level. It has taken place in a country where the government has the official and hence apparent monopoly of the media while the real monopoly belongs the the foreign radio stations to which even members of top state bodies listen. It has taken place, moreover, in a country in which everybody is obsessed with independence and in which romanticism is the fundamental ideology. However, it has taken place in a country in which the painful and bloody lessons of geopolitics have taught the whole nation to keep its cool and display political discipline.

The list of paradoxes could be continued, but the last is the most important. Everything that has happened recently in Poland has not only been done in the name of commonsense but with commonsense. The young workers at the Gdansk naval shipyards feel proud, and that is not surprising. They have succeeded in controlling the life of a city and almost 1 million inhabitants and they have done so splendidly. They have established a new form of strike which tends not to disrupt the citizens' daily life too much. The municipal health services and commerce were on strike but fulfilled their duties "for the public good." They maintained perfect discipline; nothing disappeared from the striking enterprises, contrary to what happens normally. During the strike delinquency and alcoholism (the strike committee banned the sale and consumption of alcohol and even private restaurants willingly agreed to this measure) dropped drastically in their city.

Getting the Government Used to Dialogue

Therefore the young workers and young longshoremen have the proud feeling that they represent all the country's workers who helped them as best they could by stopping work in sympathy, sending money or issuing declarations of support. Their enormous power gave these young people a feeling of euphoria but, at the same time, this power was limited in their demands--deliberately--to putting forward only two of the points on the list of vital reforms drawn up by the 140 or so intellectuals in the DIP group. The DIP itself operates on the principle that it is by taking careful account of what is possible that one obtains what is necessary.

How can this other paradox be explained. First, the workers in Poland, above all in the new industrial centers and on the land in the western half of the country, are mostly young people. Despite all the shortcomings in our education system they generally have a fairly broad education. They do not understand the experiences taught by the history of the workers movement but manage to sense them and repeat them. Second, the last 25 years have taught them that the government, accustomed to its omnipotence, reacts nervously and might shoot first and ask questions later. It was therefore necessary to get the government used to the prospect of dialogue. Third, any extremism is traditionally foreign to Poland. Even Stalinism did not develop fully here.

Indeed the whole problem is that nothing is working as it should in our country; with such a system of economic management the Holy Spirit himself would have to resign after 3 months. Previously, in the reign of the patriarch Gomulka, economic stagnation was still under control. It is easy to see what has happened to the economy after 10 years of feudal-style government. The state machinery has broken down because under the system of the Politburo's ominpotence--during the last 5 years of reduced leadership--the Politburo has taken responsibility for everything, down to the distribution of nails, but has at the same time neglected any channel of contact with the public. Ludicrous propaganda has backfired on its authors. All opinion polls in recent years have shown that the Poles would manage to tolerate famine but not a propaganda which they felt was contemptuous. ("They are not even capable of lying intelligently! They must take us for idiots!")

Hungarian Example

In these circumstances the Hungarian example was to urge revolt in an imperceptible way. In Hungary, a country without the vast natural resources which Poland has, the economy works. The state runs smoothly and party chief Kadar constantly repeats that his party should govern as if there were to be free elections at any time. That convinced millions of Polish tourists--workers and intellectuals--that "it is possible" and that "there is a way." At the same time the work of Soviet economy and management theoreticians published and received in Poland also contained the same suggestions for reforms and economic change, going so far as to make fun of opportunists. Consequently not only is "it possible" but it is essential in this part of Europe under the Soviet umbrella. There is no lack of anti-Soviet feeling in Poland. It would be difficult for there to be no such feeling. In addition, in some cases it is the government itself which has sparked them off by brandishing the Soviet bogey at those who criticized it and by using the Soviet alibi to justify its inconsistent economic decisions. However, aside from a few tiny insignificant groups and a few individuals, nobody--not even the most influential opposition group acting on the fringes of the constitution, namely the Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR], which at one time was openly anti-Soviet--now encourages anti-Soviet feelings. On the contrary KOR has just expressed its full acceptance of the political status quo in Poland.

Anti-Soviet slogans did not appear in any of the strikes. Nor were there any attacks on the foundations of the regime in Poland which is essentially protected by the Soviet umbrella, and this attitude was not dictated by fear or the conviction that nobody in the West was prepared to "die for Danzig" (Gdansk in this case) but simply by a sense of the country's interests.

The Soviet state will not cease to be the Poles' neighbor and, with a trade based on serious foundations, it will not cease to be a valuable economic partner. Nor will it cease to be a world power; that is why the revolt in Poland is guided by a romanticism controlled by geopolitics. In addition, the average Pole is convinced that, conversely, it is preferable, even for a world power, to have a stable and credible ally--an ally which freely makes its own decisions rather than a colony which requires regular pacification and payment of its debts.

Poland is going to experience a fall characterized still by numerous tensions and problems which will not be economic. Let us hope that the government will be able to adapt to the need to take political action rather than grimacing at itself in the mirror of its propaganda, and that the population will be able to adapt to the art of solving problems without letting their feelings run away with them. The Gdansk charter--as the workers call the agreement with the government--does not merely give self-management to the trade unions. It creates a kind of model for regulating public affairs which means that it will not henceforth be possible to settle anything in Poland by the methods of the past.

This does not mean that Poland will cease to be a strange country. The workers and the national religious hymn "God, You Who Guarded Poland..." and the "Internationale" in the same breath, but when Poland's primate, regarded even by the party leaders as the country's greatest political authority, appealed to the workers to end the strike, the reply was a series of strikes in solidarity. This was not done in a spirit of contradiction but merely out of commonsense. Even commonsense has been democratized in Poland and, moreover, the people here have taken socialism more seriously than the government which rules in its name. The question now is whether the government will take the population more seriously and whether the population will be able to take the government more seriously. Neither is impossible. The first step has just been taken.

WARSAW GALA MARKS VIETNAM ANNIVERSARY

LD052350 Warsaw PAP in English 2124 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Sep (PAP)--A gala meeting was held in Warsaw tonight to mark the 35th anniversary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Speaking at the meeting, alternate member of the PUWP Political Bureau, secretary of the PUWP CC Emil Wojtaszek said that People's Poland, by invariably realizing the policy of peace, detente, disarmament and international cooperation, holds an unequivocal standpoint of active support for the just Vietnamese initiatives aimed at stabilizing the situation in Southeast Asia on the basis of recognition of the positive changes which took place in Indochina. Poland supports the constructive and realistic proposals put forth by the conference of foreign ministers of three Indochinese states in Vientiane on July 18th this year, as well as the point put by Vietnam on the agenda of this year's U.N. General Assembly session and concerning the issue of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY ESTIMATES FLOOD, HURRICANE LOSSES

LD082136 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] The State Insurance Company has estimated the flood losses in agriculture and the consequences of the August hurricane which passed through most voivodships. The compensation will come to more than 23 billion. To date 22 billion have been paid out to farmers. But this is not simply a case of zlotys. For instance, it will be necessary to completely rebuild 4,000 buildings while 9,000 buildings have been partly damaged by the floods and 30,000 by the hurricane.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH U.S. FIRMS

The sourceline to the item entitled "Coproduction Accord Signed With U.S. Firms" published in the 5 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page G 22 was inadvertently dropped. It should read: "AU291320 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Aug 80 p 8"

VERDET CONGRATULATES POLAND'S PINKOWSKI ON APPOINTMENT

AU091552 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a telegram to Comrade Jezef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland conveying warm congratulations on the occasion of his appointment to that position.

With the firm conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation based on mutual respect and trust established between our countries and peoples will continuously develop, the telegram states, I want to convey to you my sincere wishes for health and personal happiness, and for full success in your new mission, for the benefit and prosperity of the friendly Polish people.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV ON BIRTHDAY

AU091559 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Sep 80 p 5

[Congratulatory message from Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on his birthday.]

[Text] Dear Comrade Zhivkov, on the occasion of your birthday I take great pleasure in conveying to you warm friendly greetings and best wishes for health, personal happiness and new successes in your work devoted to the prosperity of the fraternal Bulgarian people, to strengthening the Romanian-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation, and to promoting the general cause of socialism and peace.

I am convinced that the implementation of the decisions and agreements we adopted during your recent visit to Romania will give even stronger impetus to deepening the solidarity and expanding the cooperation between our parties and countries, for the benefit of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples and in the interests of international peace, progress, understanding and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT KAUNDA VISIT

Wreath Laying; Talks Resume

AU091032 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Official talks were resumed this morning between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Kenneth David Kaunda, chairman of the United Party of Independence and president of the Republic of Zambia. The talks are taking place in the same atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual understanding and regard that characterizes the relations of solidarity and friendly cooperation established between Romania and Zambia and between the two peoples.

Before the resumption of the talks, President Kenneth David Kaunda, laid a wreath at the monument to the heroes of the struggle for the people's and fatherland's freedom and for socialism.

Further on Talks

AU091233 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1145 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Sep (AGERPRES)--The official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenneth David Kaunda continued in Bucharest on Tuesday September 9.

During this new round of talks the two heads of state exchanged views on the essential problems of the international political life.

Stressed was the concern of Romania and Zambia over the deterioration of the world political climate, and it was considered imperiously necessary that the peoples, the advanced forces everywhere firmly act for putting an end to the old policy of domination and inequality, for halting the tension in international life, for resuming and continuing the policy of detente, collaboration and peace, of observance of national independence. At the same time, expressed was the worry as to the perpetuation of conflictual situations in various geographical zones and the appearance of more hotbeds of tension, the existence of complex problems still unsolved which endanger the peoples' peace, security and independence they considered that,given the current international conditions, everything should be done for the political, negotiated settlement of the disputes among states, of all problems confronting mankind.

In this sense, highlighted was the importance of a global, political solution of the Middle East situation which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967, from the Arab Jerusalem as well, to the settlement of the Palestinian people's problem grounded on its right to self-determination and the setting up of an independent Palestinian state, to the securing of independence and territorial integrity of all states in that region.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenneth David Kaunda reaffirmed the determination of Romania and Zambia to ever closer collaborate in the world arena, to make their active contribution to the just and lasting settlement of the great problems of contemporaneity, to the building of a climate of peace, security confidence and collaboration in Europe, Africa and the whole world, to the translation into life of all peoples' noble ideals of freedom, independence and progress.

Economic Talks

AU091854 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Sep (AGERPRES)--Romanian-Zambian economic talks took place in Bucharest on September 9.

Participating for Romania were Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, and other Romanian officials.

Attending for Zambia were K.S.K. Musokotwane, member of parliament, minister of finance; R. Chisupa, member of parliament, minister of commerce and industry.

In the spirit of the understandings covenated by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenneth David Kaunda discussed were questions concerning the expansion and diversification of economic relations, of commercial exchanges between the two countries, and established were measures for the fulfillment of the objectives of economic cooperation between Romania and Zambia.

The same day, Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei had an interview with W. M. Chakulya, member of parliament, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Zambia. Analysed were on the occasion new ways of developing the Romanian-Zambian collaboration on a bilateral plane and in the sphere of international relations. Approached were also current international issues.

Research Institute Visit

AU091905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1758 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Sep (AGERPRES)--On September 9, in the morning, the president of the Republic of Zambia, Kenneth David Kaunda, paid a visit to the Bucharest Institute of Research, Designing and Technological Engineering for the Mechanization of Agriculture. He was accompanied by Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister, and by other Romanian and Zambian officials.

The visit gave President Kenneth David Kaunda the opportunity of prospecting possibilities of expanding the Romanian-Zambian collaboration in agriculture.

The guest also visited an exhibition of farm machinery, equipment and installations used in the Romanian agriculture.

On signing that visitor's book, President Kaunda expressed his conviction that his Romanian visit would open a new stage in the cooperation between the two countries.

Prahova County Visit

AU092007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Sep (AGERPRES)--On September 9 in the afternoon President Kenneth David Kaunda as well as the Zambian officials paid a visit to Prahova County.

He was accompanied by Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister and by other Romanian officials.

The well-known Imai enterprise manufacturing oil equipment and mining, metallurgical and chemical installations, as well as other economic units were seen round.

ANDREI, BOTSWANA FOREIGN MINISTER MOGWE BEGIN TALKS

AU091323 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Talks began in Bucharest today between Stefan Andrei, minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Archibald Mogwe, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Botswana, who is on an official visit to our country.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides discussed ways and means of expanding and diversifying relations between Romania and Botswana, especially economic cooperation, in the interests of both countries and peoples, under the new conditions created in southern Africa through the proclamation of Zimbabwe's independence.

The two sides also had a wide-ranging exchange of views on current problems of international situation. They expressed the desire of both sides to develop cooperation between the two countries in the world arena in their mutual interest and that of the cause of peace, detente, national independence, security and international cooperation.

BRIEFS

OCEAN TRAWLER--Bucharest, 9 Sep (AGERPRES)--The supertrawler Rodna, the second ocean fishing ship built in Romania, was launched to water at the Braila Shipyard. The trawler has 102 m, in length, 15.2 m, width and a displacement of 5,279 tons. It is also fitted with modern fishing installations, a fish processing factory, an installation for the obtainment of fish meal and oil as well as with a modern refrigerating installation. This is in fact the third remarkable event of 1980 in the action of increasing the Romanian fleet of ocean fishing. Rodna was preceded by the launching of the Paring trawler and of the Polar Seven refrigerating carrier. At present, Romania's fleet of ocean fishing ships counts over 40 modern ships, their great majority bought from abroad, having a capacity of almost 60,000 tons. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 9 Sep 80 AU]

COMMENT ON EVENTS IN POLISH SITUATION CONTINUES

Stanic on Implications

AU091605 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 6 Sep 80 p 18

[Janez Stanic article: "On Polish Events: No Use of Force and Prevention of Outside Interference"]

[Excerpts] In Poland, it seems, the storm has blown over. A feeling of relief has come over the country, as well as its near and distant neighborhood, for the dangers implicit in the Polish crisis were more than theoretical possibilities. At the moment when the edge of the crisis has been blunted and when the numerous direct dangers have been pushed to the background, the first natural reaction--noticeable both among the Poles themselves and among observers abroad--is therefore to recognize the maturity and sobriety of those most immediately concerned.

The party recognized the legitimacy of the outburst of the workers' dissatisfaction and thus made possible a dialogue which remained the only recognized and acceptable method even in the most critical moments. The party also, in a certain sense in advance, denoted a possible use of force as illegitimate. With the same conviction that "the rules of the game" must exclude force, the strikers preserved peace and order, and in addition they set their demands in such a way that they remained within the framework of Polish internal affairs and did not for a moment impinge on Polish international obligations or the position of Poland in European and world bloc reality.

This behavior of both the authorities and the strikers was, of course, a necessary condition for the crisis to remain an internal Polish affair and for their being able to begin to untangle the crisis with their own forces. A part of the credit for that, of course, belongs to the fact that in the past century Poland has gained much experience--some of which was tragic--with internal conflicts. As a rule these conflicts were between the workers class and the authorities. Through this experience the realization has been ripening and has obviously ripened that the common interest of all the Poles, regardless of where they belong politically and socially and regardless of their basic philosophy, dictates at least two basic conditions to which all must adhere: refraining from the use of force and prevention of outside interference.

The Polish crisis is in fact not a crisis of meat or of supplies in shops, but is a crisis of the system and of confidence in it.

Among the demands put forth by the strikers, many were expressly political. The greatest weight and problematic nature of the dialogue concentrated on political demands, and the agreement attained on these questions is an essential and very far-reaching innovation in the history of Polish socialism and generally in the history of so-called real socialism.

If we begin with matters of principles, it is certainly necessary to mention that a significant innovation is the very method of dialogue, in which the partners were the government on the one side and the Interfactory Strike Committee on the other. This body was set up by the workers themselves and it existed, so to speak, outside the system. According to the logic of the valid system it could easily have been proclaimed to be extralegal or even unlawful. But this did not happen. After a short vacillation, the government--and thus, of course, the party, too--accepted it as a suitable partner in talks and signed an agreement with it which created a precedent such as has not occurred in real socialism ever before.

The reason that the dialogue could happen only outside the framework of the system lies simply in the fact that the system of real socialism does not foresee the possibility that a political or social stratum may appear as an independent subject and demand a dialogue with the authorities. The subject in politics is the authority with all its structures, speaking in the name of the various classes and strata, also in the name of the workers class, which the system treats as an object of politics despite all the slogans and formal assurances. And this is where the worst "short circuit" occurred between the leadership and the workers class.

This was shown concretely above all in the extremely heated discussions about the role of the trade unions. The workers fully expressed no confidence in the existing trade union system, saying that it did not represent the workers, although it spoke on their behalf; that it was a mere transmission belt of the authorities and not an advocate of workers' interests; that it was dependent and not useful to the workers. The party accepted these extremely grave accusations almost without objection and it admitted that the existing trade union system was bad and even more, that it was in contradiction to the principles of socialism.

The assertion that the dependent, transmission-belt role of the trade unions "is in contradiction to the principles of socialism," is, speaking in the "consumer" spirit, simply sensational. In the practice of Polish and real socialism in general so far, the transmission-belt trade unions are proof that the party really has a leading role, which in the theory and practice of real socialism is one of the generally valid laws of the building of socialism.

The agreement reached provides much food for thought and also leaves many unknowns. The new trade unions will work in parallel with the existing official trade union federation, which is announcing great changes in its activities.

This means the existence of two parallel trade union organizations inside a system which otherwise does not know and does not admit any political pluralism or pluralism of interests. (If we want to be quite precise, one must say that several parties exist in Poland formally, but except for the PZPR they exist on paper only. And since we are talking about it: It is very interesting and significant that nobody even thought of the existence of these paper parties in the present crisis, which is not only proof that they do not mean anything in fact but is also an indication that there has been no striving to revive alien, Western, political models.)

The next very important matter, which in a certain sense also lies outside the system of real socialism, is the question of social dynamics. In other words and put in a simpler way: Socialism, or rather social relations in a society building socialism are not static, but are constantly changing. If politics is not able to realize and to admit this, it condemns itself and society to a piling up of contradictions, for it lacks a machinery for resolving them as they come; it thus condemns them to conflicts and crises which are the more serious the more they are officially said to be "impossible."

From all this it is, of course, clear that the Polish crisis itself and, to an even greater extent, the manner of its resolution, have much wider dimensions as well as dangers that lie hidden in the simple fact that the roots of the Polish crisis are present in many other places, but the methods of solving it (that is, by dialogue) and their results (the party's acceptance of changes altering the system) are not acceptable. This dimension, which transcends the Polish framework, will in the future undoubtedly play an important role and in Poland, too, all those concerned must reckon with it.

Zlatanovic on Situation

LD091840 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1409 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw 9 Sep (TANJUG)--TANJUG correspondent in Warsaw Zoran Zlatanovic reports: The decision on the PZPR's extraordinary congress will be adopted by the sixth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee which should complete its work soon. At this, the sixth party plenum, which began the night of 5 to 6 September, changes were made at the party top, and Stanislaw Kania was elected new first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Stanislaw Kania, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, spoke in Gdansk last night at the meeting of the party aktiv of Gdansk Voivodship, which, in addition to Gdansk, also includes Gdynia and Sopot.

He said that the present situation in Poland differed considerably from the one which existed in the country 2 to 3 weeks ago when danger threatened the basic interests of the people and the state.

The massive wave of strikes is over, but the strikes have still not been suspended, Kania said. He stressed that the situation in the country was different today, and that new solutions must be sought for this situation. These solutions should lead to a linking up and ties with the working class. In this, the earlier policy cannot be pursued. The present method of propaganda cannot be carried out. The present method of work and of party activity cannot be applied.

That which will bring about an authentic tie between the party and the working class must be sought. The basis for this tie is the program, the practical implementation of this program and the methods of management, Kania said.

Only by relying on this is it possible to obtain the trust of the working class. This trust has disappeared at a certain moment, and it was therefore difficult to find a way out of the conflict, he said.

Dealing with the convening of an extraordinary congress of the party, Stanislaw Kania said that relevant preparations should precede the congress because "what is at stake is the formulation of the party's new program." Such a program is necessary because there is also a new situation in the country, Kania said.

To find solutions to the country's problems, Kania said, is possible only with the participation of the entire party, the entire party must gather its strength to win the trust of society. Stanislaw Kania said that the party will be patient in this but that it will manifest its right attitude against activities which are contrary to the interests of the socialist state and to the interests of the people. Kania repeated the already presented attitude that the party does not reject the setting up of new self-governing trade unions since they "have declared their socialist character."

Observers here have the impression that what is at the center of attention is the restoration of the trust of the working class in the party. The working class, the observers' impression is, seeks at this point in time guarantees that its demands will be implemented.

At the meeting in Gdansk too, in the presence of First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Stanislaw Kania, reference was made to this.

The crisis in which Poland found itself this summer is not the first one in the country. Poland, as stressed at that meeting, experienced similar crises in 1956 and 1970. At that time too "new programs" were formulated, but they were not subsequently implemented.

What are the guarantees now that the present program, or in other words, the present promises, will be fulfilled?

The new leadership has given assurances that the situation in Poland today is also different. Above all, what is different is the level of the consciousness of the working class. Foreign observers, and the entire world too, could have truly convinced themselves of this fact.

This time, the working class, at the moment of dissatisfaction, did not go out into the streets. The authorities, too, had no direct reasons to use other methods, except to find a way out in the political solution of the crisis, sensibly and along with a feeling of full political responsibility.

What is also significant is the fact that the working class had not for a single moment--and this has been also officially admitted--demanded anything other than the improvement of the socialist order in its country.

With the exception of understandable individuals who are opponents of socialism the working class has adhered firmly to the positions of the socialist social order of Poland.

In its editorial commentary today, the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU stresses: The party is the chief champion of that which is new in Poland. From the point of view of the socialist movement the majority of workers' demands--when they are seen from this angle--TRYBUNA LUDU writes, were in "immense agreement" with the party's program stands. According to this editorial, earlier, too, the party had aspired to the expansion and the deepening of the system of socialist democracy, but from time to time formalism had occurred and "even distortions" of this term.

"This reflected negatively on the social climate and had as its consequence a weak labor productivity and [word indistinct] of economic activity," TRYBUNA LUDU notes.

The new steps which are being taken in the sphere of expanding and deepening responsibility could yield better results in the functioning of the system, in step with the line of the program, TRYBUNA LUDU writes.

The paper then goes on to stress that in the present conditions the work of the party will be of fundamental significance, as will be the activity of all its ranks and its militant spirit. It will be on this that the way of overcoming the difficulties will depend, it will be on this that it will depend how a way out will be found regarding "the basic demands for changes" and how "a sensible and wise reform of our life" will be arrived at.

The new leadership cannot be said to be sitting down idle with its "arms crossed" while solutions are being sought. The government has already had meetings with voivodship governors and other representatives of the local organs of administration. It conveyed to them the information that a series of powers which had so far been exercised from "higher up" would be within their sphere of competence from the new year. The local authorities have already been charged with the task of preparing a series of acts by the beginning of the new year on the basis of which powers will be transferred from the "center" to their own sphere of competence.

The intention of the new government is to transfer everything that concerns the local problems of the economy to the sphere of competence of the local organs of administration, in other words voivodships, communes and enterprises. In the present stage of decentralization this will be the first step. The way this process will then continue in the country is a matter of political wisdom and realism.

Deputy Premier Henryk Kisiel, the new chairman of the government's planning commission, drew attention during a meeting with foreign correspondents last night to the complexity of this process which was obviously beginning in Poland.

Voivodship governors and commune chairmen, used to the situation in which somebody "higher up" was responsible for everything, a situation in which the position of those who carry out these "orders from above" was an easier one, wondered how they should proceed from here.

"Are you transferring all these difficulties to us?"

The bureaucratic apparatus of the state, set up many years ago, is obviously unable at this moment to comprehend what the working class is demanding, and what the latter is demanding is that it should make its own decision on its own destiny, without any intermediaries between those "above" and those "below."

My hair stood on end, Kisiel said, when I, as the former minister of finance, had to sign acts about who would receive what pay in some kind of artisan cooperative, in some municipality. We are on the best road to overcoming this situation.

Kisiel said that Poland, that is its planning commission, will also make use of the Yugoslav experience in the process of socialist democracy on the road it is taking now.

We will also make use of the experience of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and the Soviet Union where changes were made in the planning system last year, Kisiel said.

Last night, in the television newscast, for observers here the speech by Mieczyslaw Rakowski, prominent Polish publicist, chief editor of the party weekly POLITYKA, member of the PZPR Central Committee and a Sejm deputy was characteristic. He asked why should the expression of solidarity with the working class on the Baltic be the continuation of the strikes in the country. He stressed that the decisions of the government did not refer merely to the demands of the working class which had been on strike, but to all the working people in the country. But, if one strike "should follow upon another," where will we get to? Rakowski asked.

He said that he did not advocate "the cooling of temperature," on the contrary, "a high temperature" of society is necessary to find solutions for goals which are considered right. But strikes will not lead the country onto the right road.

What transpires from his speech is that right now all Poland is in the phase of all-people's discussions. They are being held in every enterprise, in every institution. All the fundamental problems of the further development of socialism are being discussed. The new Polish leadership, in accord with this, also for its part considers that the resumption of work and production is fundamental. This again leads to the conclusion that a return to the normal rhythm of production and of work has not yet been achieved.

DRAGOSAVAC RECEIVES ROMANIAN PARTY SECRETARY DASCALESCU

LD051544 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sep (TANJUG)--Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee Executive Political Committee and secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, who is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

In a long conversation, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality, it was noted with satisfaction that the development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and RCP and between Yugoslavia and Romania is successful. On this occasion, too, it was noted that all the conditions exist for friendly Yugoslav-Romanian relations and cooperation to be enriched further and to develop in all spheres, on the bases set out by Comrades Tito and Ceausescu.

Information was also exchanged about the two parties' domestic activities.

Dr Dragosavac and Dascalescu also exchanged views on topical questions of international relations, in particular on the struggle for peace, equitable international cooperation and the preservation of detente. In this context they pointed to the significance of the forthcoming Conference on European Security and Cooperation in Madrid. There was also discussion of trends in the workers' and progressive movements.

GROMYKO, VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTER MEETING REPORTED

LD091724 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 9 September (TANJUG)--During their talks in Moscow, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach re-iterated the well-known, coordinated stands of their two countries on the causes of instability in South-East Asia. In the two foreign ministers' view, these causes should be sought exclusively in the policies of China and the United States.

The Soviet Union entirely upheld the proposals of Vietnam, Laos and the Phnom Penh regime concerning the normalization of relations between these three countries and the ASEAN member-countries, stressing that they can contribute towards improving the situation in the whole of South-East Asia. These proposals, described by Gromyko as constituting a "sound basis," were formulated at a meeting of the three countries' foreign ministers in Vientiane last July.

JAPANESE DELEGATION MEETS COOPERATIVE FEDERATION PRESIDENT

OW090129 Tokyo KYODO in English 0119 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade Sept 8 TANJUG-KYODO--President of the Yugoslav Cooperative Union Stojan Milenkovic has received a delegation of Japanese consumer cooperatives, headed by Executive Director of the Japanese Consumer Cooperatives' Federation Mr M. Ohya. The delegation includes four directors of large Japanese consumer cooperatives companies.

The delegation familiarized itself with the functioning of the Yugoslav self-management socialist system, especially with the Yugoslav cooperative movement within the system.

The Japanese delegation, visiting here as guest of the Yugoslav Cooperative Union, will have talks at the Beograd Kombinat of Belgrade, the food industry association in Sarajevo and the Centroprom enterprise of Belgrade. Concrete deals on commodity exchange between the Japanese Consumer Cooperatives' Federation and the Yugoslav Cooperative Union are expected to be concluded during these talks.

DJURANOVIC ENDS VISIT TO SWEDEN

LD061316 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Stockholm, 6 September (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovich left Stockholm for Belgrade today after a two-day official and friendly visit to Sweden.

Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin and Veselin Djuranovic again met in the palace outside Stockholm this morning and held friendly and political talks over breakfast.

Return to Belgrade

LD061432 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1314 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 5 September (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic returned to Belgrade today, after a two-day official and friendly visit to Sweden.

Premier Djuranovic this morning once again met with Swedish Prime Minister Falldin.

PRESS REPORTS ZAMBIAN DELEGATION ACTIVITIES

Vrhovec Talks With Chakulya

AU091542 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Sep (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, held talks today with Wilson Chakulya, Zambian minister of foreign affairs. During the talks certain concrete questions of international relations--the further activity of the nonaligned countries, the preparations of the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries in New Delhi in 1981 and other questions--were discussed.

Views were also exchanged on the further activities and close cooperation between the two countries on the bilateral and multilateral level.

D. R. Zimba, under secretary in the Zambian Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Dragomir Petrovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dusan Jovanovic, chief of department in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and other participated in the talks.

Kaunda Vojvodina Visit

AU091545 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Sep 80 p 1

[Summary] Novi Sad, 5 Sep (TANJUG)--Dr Kenneth Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, accompanied by members of the Zambian delegation and Yugoslav officials led by Vajo Skendzic, member of the Federal Executive Council, arrived in Novi Sad this morning where he was welcomed by Radovan Vlajkovic, president of Vojvodina Presidency.

During a 1-hour talk, Vlajkovic informed the Zambian president about the socioeconomic and political position of the province and stressed Vojvodina's determination to persist in the struggle for the ideas inherited from Comrade Tito.

Dr Kenneth Kaunda, accompanied by Radovan Vlajkovic, then toured the Novkabel factory and had talks with representatives of the factory's management. He showed particular interest in the functioning of the Yugoslav delegate system, the system of socialist self-management, production relations in the factory and distribution of income.

The president of Zambia, accompanied by Radovan Vlajkovic and other officials, then visited the Planta agricultural farm and had talks with its experts. The working people presented Dr Kenneth Kaunda with a golden badge of the Danube-Tisa-Danube Canal and a plaque of the work organization.

Radovan Vlajkovic later gave formal luncheon in President Kaunda's honor at the Petrovaradin Fortress. In addition to the officials accompanying Kenneth Kaunda in Vojvodina, the luncheon was also attended by Dusan Alimpic, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, and other Vojvodina officials.

"During the luncheon Radovan Vlajkovic and Dr Kenneth Kaunda proposed toasts to the Yugoslav-Zambian friendship."

Kaunda in Macedonia

AU091544 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Sep 80 p 1

[D. Petkovic report]

[Summary] Ohrid, 6 Sep--The Zambian delegation led by President Dr Kenneth Kaunda arrived this morning by plane at Ohrid, Macedonia. President Kaunda, his wife and members of the Zambian delegation, who arrived accompanied by a group of Yugoslav officials who participated in the talks in Belgrade and Novi Sad, were welcomed by Ljupco Arsov, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, and other Macedonian officials.

After the formal welcome at the airport, the motorcade carrying the guests and hosts left for Ohrid. President Kaunda toured some cultural-historic monuments on the town and showed great interest in medieval architecture and frescoes. The guests from Zambia then drove in a motorcade through the town where the people of Ohrid cordially greeted them.

This morning, the president of Zambia received representatives of the town of Ohrid and then attended a concert given in his honor in a church.

Tonight, Ljupco Arsov, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, and his wife will give a formal dinner in honor of President Kaunda, his wife and members of the Zambian delegation.

NONALIGNED BROADCASTERS ORGANIZATION ACCEPTS NEW MEMBERS

LD051636 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1335 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Freetown, 4 Sep (TANJUG)--The committee for cooperation of non-aligned countries' broadcasting organizations has been expanded from 19 to 32 members. The decision on the expansion was passed at the second conference of non-aligned broadcasters which ended today in Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone.

Members elected to the committee include:

Africa--Algeria, Benin, Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Zambia, Zimbabwe;

Asia--Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pakistan, the PLO, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Vietnam;

Latin America--Cuba, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Nicaragua.

Europe--Malta, Yugoslavia.

GRLICKOV CHAIRS INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION SESSION

LD091242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1408 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the Commission for International Cooperation of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee was held in Belgrade today chaired by Dr Aleksander Grlickov, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and chairman of this commission.

By proceeding from the program of work adopted earlier, the commission discussed some topical trends in international relations and the international activity of the LCY.

DOLANC ADDRESSES PORTOROZ SOCIOPOLITICAL AKTIV

LD092356 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1800 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Portoroz, 9 Sept (TANJUG)--Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke in Portoroz tonight to members of the sociopolitical aktiv of the community of the coastal Karst area municipalities of Slovenia about topical economic and social questions in our country.

Stane Dolanc paid particular attention to the consistent implementation of economic stabilization which called for the complete dedication of all individuals and of our entire social community. He also stressed that the results so far achieved in this area had created room for even fuller and more concrete actions.

LJUBICIC RECEIVES DELEGATION FOR NAVY DAY

LD091336 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1240 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep (TANJUG)--In connection with 10 September, Navy and Merchant Marine of Yugoslavia Day, Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, today received at the Federal Secretariat for National Defense a delegation of this service of our armed forces. General Ljubicic congratulated members of the delegation and all members of the navy on their day and expressed the wish and the conviction that the navy will in the future, as up to now, together with other members of our armed forces, serve as a firm pillar in the defense of the freedom and independence of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

Vice Admiral Tihomir Vilovic and Vice Admiral Miodrag Radjosavljevic informed General Ljubicic and his associates of some topical issues concerning the further development and modernization of our navy. They also spoke of the result which members of our navy had achieved last year and this year as well as of the tasks in the further consolidation of this service of the Armed Forces of the SFRY.

At the end of the visit, the guests handed Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, an album of photographs of the resources and military equipment of the navy manufactured in Yugoslav shipyards and enterprises of the military industry and a monograph entitled "Armed Ships of the Navy of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia."

DEFENSE, SOCIAL SELF-PROTECTION EXERCISE HELD IN BELGRADE

AU091556 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Aug 80 p 4

[D. Djukic report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 29 Aug--All local communities, 80 percent of the basic organizations of associated labor, schools and associations of citizens have included themselves in the broadest action of social self-protection and all-people's defense in Belgrade called "Nothing Must Surprise Us." More precisely, over 800,000 people are included in this action.

This was stated today at a session of the Belgrade SAWP City Conference Presidium discussing the exercise. The Presidium also noted that certain organizations and individuals did not include themselves sufficiently in this action. These were primarily the organs of the city administration, of the republic and of the federation and most university faculties. In view of the fact that the exercise will last until 26 October, these organizations can still make their contributions.

The Presidium also discussed the adult vocational training.

SUPPLIES AUTHORITY PREDICTS FOODSTUFF, ENERGY SHORTAGES

LD091546 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1227 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Summary] Belgrade 9 Sep (TANJUG)--The recent somewhat better and more regular supplies of oil, sugar, detergents and even medicines show that solutions can be found even in the worst situations. However, it would be very wrong if the activity to ensure supplies of appropriate market goods were to slacken. The warning about future possible shortages of some goods, spare parts and recycled material was heard today at the session of the Committee for Socioeconomic Relations and Supplies of the Standing Conference of Yugoslav Towns and Municipalities. It can be said now that there will be no town in the country that will not experience problems with some form of heating. Moreover, citizens will face shortages of meat and some other agricultural produce. The representatives of the towns expressed their firm resolve to do everything to reduce supply difficulties to a minimum.

Dragoljub Dzadzic spoke of the shortage of recycled materials. According to an enquiry by the institute of market research in July alone delays occurred in 64 percent of the Yugoslav industry because of shortage of materials, spare parts and equipment. The slowing down of production during the past 2-3 months rules out the possibility of forecasting that the rate of growth of industrial production to the end of the year will be more than 3-3.5 percent, Dzadzic said.

POLITIKA REPORTS 1980 HALF-YEAR FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES

AU071825 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Aug 80 p 7

[Zivojin Todorovic report]

[Summary] "In the first 7 months of this year, Yugoslav exports increased at an average rate of 28 percent compared with the same period of last year, while imports increased at a rate of 4 percent.

"Exports to the developed countries of the West increased by 16 percent, to the socialist countries of East Europe by 31 percent and to the developing countries by 54 percent." In the same period, imports were noticeably reduced and are expected to decrease even further in the second half of this year as the result of the recent measures. "In the first 7 months of this year, our imports from the developed countries were reduced to 90 percent of last year's level, and imports from the socialist countries increased by 25 percent. Imports from the developing countries reached the enviable level of 34 percent compared with the 7-month period of last year." [as published]

Until this year, only 7 to 8 percent of Yugoslavia's exports of the timber industry, cellulose and paper went to the developing countries, while this year these exports should increase to 37 percent. The Sipad collective of Sarajevo will this year deliver timber, furniture and other products of the timber industry to the developing countries worth 2 billion dinars.

The Slovenijales collective of Ljubljana exports to some 20 developing countries. It fulfilled its planned exports in the first half of this year, and contracts worth some $28 million were concluded for the second half of this year. The motor and tractors industry plans to export this year 6,500 tractors worth $35 million to the developing countries. The Investimport foreign trade organization of Belgrade thus far exported various products worth $96 million, of the planned $114 million planned for this year. "During the past 7 months, transactions worth $312 million were concluded. We export cables, ships, railroad cars, tractors and tools, equipment, products of the chemical industry and ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, and we will also carry out installation work worth $7 million. This year, the value of capital construction of eight projects in the developing countries should total $188 million."

In the first half of this year, the Crvena Zastava exported products worth over $6.5 million to the developing countries and by the end of the year it should export automobiles worth some $14 million. Algeria ordered 4,000 automobiles and other vehicles. The Sarajevo foreign trade organization concluded transactions worth $131 million thus far and exported goods worth $66 million in the first 7 months of this year.

In the first half of this year, the Fap-Famos industrial complex exported heavy vehicles worth nearly $10 million to the developing countries. The Gorenje collective has greatly increased its exports to the developing countries, particularly to Nigeria where Gorenje also has a factory.

KOSOVO TO INCREASE ELECTRICITY PRICE 16 SEP

LD091254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1509 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Pristina, 8 Sep (TANJUG)--The price of electricity in the distribution network in Kosovo Province has been increased by 22 percent. This decision was adopted at today's session of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The new price comes into force 16 September.

MONTENEGRIN CHAMBER OF ECONOMY DISCUSSES EXCESS EXPENDITURE

LD091202 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1319 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Summary] Titograd, 8 Sep (TANJUG)--Excesses in economic and noneconomic investments in Montenegro have gone beyond the sum of 10 billion dinars and amount to 43 percent of the total investments in progress.

This fairly worrisome information was presented today at the expanded session of the Executive Committee of the Assembly of the Chamber of Economy of Montenegro.

In his introductory speech, Velimir Sljivancanin, the republican secretary of finance, pointed to the excesses in the economic and noneconomic sectors and to their basic causes. What causes concern, he said, is that in the investment sector faults and omissions which have been noted over a number of years continue to recur, and this exerts a significant influence on the increase in economic instability. Construction of projects is started without resources or without full documentation being provided, completion dates being observed, and so forth. The latest information shows that excesses in investments in Montenegro are chiefly due to subjective shortcomings. Hardly any project is completed on the basis of detailed blueprints and work usually begins on the basis of the first draft. Approval is given for construction and debts abroad although there are no guarantees that the work organization will be able to repay the credits and that it will operate profitably.

It could be said that with today's debate at the session of the Executive Committee of the Assembly of the Republican Chamber of Economy a more open debate has been initiated on problems which have accumulated in the sphere of the investment policy. This openness, however, has not been adequately accompanied by a self-critical attitude on the part of individual participants in the debate who had been known earlier to be exponents of shortcomings in the sphere of investment consumption.

In this connection Dr Milorad Stanojevic, vice president of the Executive Council, noted that it would not be a good thing if all subjects were to seek in the forthcoming action justification for their behavior and to blame somebody else. One cannot overlook the fact that certain experts have been committing omissions by submitting for approval unrealistic projects which exert a direct influence on the increase in instability and inflation. Such "experts" should be identified and called to account because if this is not done they will commit the same mistake in another sphere.

ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES OF MACEDONIA DISCUSSED

LD092026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Excerts] Skopje, 9 Sep (TANJUG)--Sluggish economic activity and the tendency of price increases are the most pronounced problems of Macedonia's economic development in the past few months. Along with a detailed analysis of the causes of unfavorable economic trends since the beginning of the year, the consultative meeting of representatives of all Macedonian municipalities and heads of the largest economic organizations, held in Skopje today, pointed to concrete measures which should be taken in order that problems in the supply of raw materials and necessary food products be overcome and the balance of payments improved. The meeting had been organized by the Executive Council of Macedonia and was chaired by Blagoje Popov.

In the first 6 months of the year, industrial production in Macedonia increased by 3 percent compared with the same period last year. Though, in relation to the beginning of the year an increase in production has been noted, not only has that which was planned not been implemented, but Macedonia has had the lowest rate of growth in Yugoslavia.

The main cause of the lagging is the shortage of raw materials and of reproduction material.

This problem continues to be very pronounced but, it is, nevertheless, estimated that by the end of the year the volume of industrial production in the republic will be 5 percent higher. But even this is below the planned level.

The meeting analyzed in great detail the problems in the supplies of necessary food products. It was stated that the shortage of foreign exchange, the disparity of prices but also subjective weaknesses in the organization of the production and marketing influenced the irregular supplies of these products.

SLOVENE LEAGUE PRESIDIUM VIEWS SOCIOPOLITICAL SITUATION

LD091050 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 8 Sep (TANJUG)--The sociopolitical activity in the past few months, in particular in July and August, has been fairly intensive despite this being the time of annual vacations. Intensified activity has been observed in management organs and in their communist members, particularly in executive organs in the republic and municipalities as well as in various inspection services. These services have carried out about 10,000 inspections but they have passed three times fewer measures, even though offenses, in particular in the sphere of price formation, have been observed by everybody. This was stated at the League of Communists of Slovenia Central Committee Presidium session.

In the words of Janez Zemljaric, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, positive trends in the stabilization policy are apparent and they are best shown by the fact that total exports up to 15 August had increased by 35 percent and imports reduced by 11 percent.

Consumption [words indistinct] and incomes are also slowly being coordinated but, in the processing industry in particular, pressure is being increased for imports of recycled material. It seems that in this branch least efforts are being made to alter the structure, that is to adopt the orientation toward domestic raw materials. Good results were also achieved in agriculture although this year, due to bad weather and hail, there has been damage to the tune of 118 billion dinars. In the past 7 months only 1,000 new workers, that is 0.1 percent, took up employment in Slovenia.

Janez Zelmaric predicted that Slovenia will not be able to fulfill its obligations as regards the reduction in imports by the end of the year and that this deficit at the end of the year will still be as high as $100 million, but that with the new measures of the Executive Council the obligation toward the balance of payments as regards exports will be met. It is realistic to expect that this obligation will be even exceeded.

Great pressures to increase prices have been noted. For some businessmen they have become a model to resolve problems inside an organization of associated labor. There are also some justified demands for price increases. Sergej Kraigher noted, among other things, that one of the chief hotbeds of inflation is precisely the price system and this is because the managing organs had been for years resolving matters in this sphere, and are resolving now, above all with administrative measures alienated from workers.

Stane Dolanc stressed, among other things, the significance of creating prospects for further development. It is necessary for us to explain in detail the present problems to the workers who will, by being informed, be able to resist various technocratic and opportunist structures and individuals who are putting a brake on the present revolutionary transformation of the economy and of society as a whole, in the spirit of the Law on Associated Labor.

On the basis of today's debate, the League of Communists of Slovenia Central Committee Presidium will compile a report on the basis of which the League of Communists leaderships in municipalities will adopt tasks for communists aimed at encouraging social action in the implementation of the stabilization policy and the preparation of documents for the medium-term development period.

BRIEFS

SHIPS FOR SOVIET UNION--Belgrade, 4 Sep--Representatives of the Yugoslav maritime and river-going ship building industry have reached agreement with representatives of the Soviet firm Sudoimport-Moscow on the constructin of ships in Yugoslavia for the Soviet Union in the next five years. It has been agreed that 56 ships will be constructed in the Adriatic ship building yards and 42 vessels in the river ship building yards for the Soviet purchaser by 1985 to the total value of some one billion, 300 million dollars. The agreement reached is still to be confirmed by the governments of the two countries, which is expected by the end of this year. The new agreement with the Soviet partner on the supply of ships represents the continuation of successful cooperation between Yugoslav ship building yards and the firm Sudoimport. The value of the planned supplies in the next five years is 50 percent up on the value of Yugoslav ship supplies to the USSR in the current medium-term period. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1330 GMT 4 Sep 80 LD]

VRANJE RADIO INAUGURATION--Vranje--The 36th anniversary of the liberation of Vranje is to be marked by 7 September by, among other things, the first broadcast of Radio Vranje. The new station--of 1 kw--will be received on medium wave and ultra-short wave to a range of about 60 km, and is situated in the town's culture club. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1007 GMT 5 Sep 80 LD]

NEW GAS PIPELINE--The construction of the new Batajnica-Paracin main gas pipeline that began in July will be completed in 1982 and it is estimated that then the imported natural gas carried by the pipeline will replace some 1.7 billion tons of oil products that are now annually consumed by various enterprises, institutions and other consumers in the area. The Zemun corn institute, the Novi Belgrade heating plant and the Galenika factory will change over to imported natural gas as early as in October 1980. Following the completion of the Batajnica-Paracin pipeline, further extensions will be built in the directions of Nis, Krusevac, Aleksinac, Zajecar and Bor. The production of gas from brown coal will also be increased to supplement the imported natural gas. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Aug 80 p 3 AU]

SLAVONSKI BROD AIRPORT--The Slavonski Brod Jelas-Polje Sports Airport will shortly begin the construction of a new 800-meter runway for smaller, 20-passenger aircraft. Several work organizations, including the Jasinje, Djuro Djakovic, Slavonija and Oriolik composite organizations of associated labor are interested in using the airport for their agricultural crop and orchard protection aviation and for business purposes. [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 8 Aug 80 p 5 AU]